

will introduce a bill for the repeal of the proviso which opens the door to foreign competition.

come of the Huerta-Washington communications, but it is said that they now understand that the rebels will not be drawn into the affair, and renewed activities on the West Coast are looked

"We urge the Government of the United States to take a vigorous and unequivocal course, which, when peace is restored, will insure permanent peace."

In the carriage horse, appointment class, to a victoria, Mr. G. N. Eaton, of Victoria, won first with Hillcrest Dandy and Hillcrest Diamond.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—King Alfonso signed today the decree raising the Spanish legation in Argentina to the rank of embassy, according to official advices received here tonight.

Aground—The Russian bark *Osker* attempting to enter the harbor without a pilot was later hauled from her dangerous position by the tug *Albatross* under the superintendence of Pilot Pike.

George yesterday morning in  
at ran aground on the Steamer, being  
tion by the steamer Adakow, which

False Alarm—Without previous warning, a nine o'clock gun was fired at Nagai, and the whole town was instantly on the move believing that the Japanese steamer had arrived. Wagons rushed down to Esquimault through the snow, only to find themselves disappointed.



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TO secure a gift that may be called ideal, requires not only taste and judgment in choosing, but, above all, a breadth of suggestions to choose from that shall include every possible requirement.

SHORTT, HILL & DUNCAN's broad and comprehensive showing of critically chosen gift articles makes the selection of wedding gifts here a genuine pleasure.

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Buy now. Potatoes are getting very scarce and will be very high in price shortly. Lay your order in now. We have a limited supply.  
\$1.00 per sack, 100 lbs.  
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Select High-Grade Day and Boarding  
College for Boys 7 to 16 years.  
Refinement of well-appointed  
gentleman's home in lovely Seaton Hill  
Park. Number limited. Outdoor  
sports. Prepared for business life  
or professional or university examina-  
tions. Fees inclusive and strictly  
moderate. A few vacancies at Sum-  
mer term, April, 1914.  
Principal, J. W. Church, M. A.

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Rooms and Suites With Private  
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made of the finest and most costly ma-  
terials ever put into a liniment. Never  
injurious, always effective. Sends its  
antiseptic healing oils right in where the  
pain is—invaluable for rheumatism, sprains, sore throat,  
cuts, asthma, cold on the chest, etc. All druggists.  
Trousers dress book free. Write  
HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL CO., TORONTO

-TO-

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(EXTRA DRY)

Is awarded the palm of supremacy  
—that it is the one Champagne by  
which others are judged is readily  
conceded.

Leading physicians and men who  
know lay aside the idea that the best  
Champagne is extravagant; realizing  
that from a health standpoint the  
best is the most economical.  
Economy is a revenue, and

## MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE

pays a premium on its cost to your  
welfare. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITU-  
TUTE. Ask for Mumm's and insist  
upon getting it.

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DAUGHTERS OF  
EMPIRE TO MEET

Preparation for the Annual  
Gathering of National Chap-  
ter to Be Held in Toronto  
Next Week.

TORONTO, May 2.—Representative women from most of the cities and many of the towns of Canada will gather here on Tuesday, May 5, for the three-days annual meeting of the National Chapter, Daughters of the Empire. The business sessions will be held in the Foresters' Hall. The organization becomes increasingly strong as its greater usefulness is proven. Since last year's meeting in Winnipeg many new chapters have been organized in Western Canada particularly. Even Dawson City, Yukon, boasts a women's chapter and a girls' chapter.

The most eagerly anticipated feature of the National Chapter meeting will be a lecture on "National Building," by Maurice Hutton, M. A., LL.D., a paper on "Education and Patriotic Pro-grammes," by Mrs. George H. Smith, and papers on "Immigration," by Mrs. Walter James Brown, and "Assimilating the Foreigner," by Mrs. Spence. There will be board reports of the work the Daughters are doing towards marking the graves of the South African soldiers; and a report of the Daughters' work in India. Many social pleasures have been arranged for the I. O. E. members in Toronto. A trip to Hamilton, lunch-son with the Daughters there, then visits to the sanitarium and to Stony Creek battlefield will be interesting and pleasurable.

The president, Mrs. Albert E. Gooderham, is inviting the delegates to her home at Deaneport for the first evening. On the second night a reception will be given at Government House by Lieuten-ant-Governor and Lady Gibson, and a theatre party is arranged for the final evening.

The retiring officers of the National Chapter are:

President: Mrs. Albert E. Gooderham; vice-presidents, Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. James George, Mrs. E. F. Johnston; hon. secretary, Mrs. F. B. Fetherston- haugh; hon. treasurer, Mrs. John Bruce; hon. organizing secretary, Miss Chaplin; standard bearer, Mrs. C. A. Henshaw; all of Toronto, except Mrs. Henshaw, whose home is in Vancouver.

The week will prove eventful in that the gathering will admit of many of Canada's most capable and most self-sacrificing, and wide-awake women following each other for a time, and getting their currents of activity re-charged.

TWO FINDINGS  
IN LUDLOW CASE

Continued From Page 1

all the incidents of the battle preceding and subsequent, and to make such report "without malice or favor." The officers examined under oath all officers and prisoners, as many as possible of the soldiers, deputies, mine guards and townspeople of Ludlow and nearby coal camps.

They made strenuous efforts to obtain the testimony of strikers, but without success, reporting that "a personal request, made upon Mr. Lawson and Mr. McKenna, strike leaders in Denver, was answered in their presence by Mr. Hawkins, the attorney, declining to give us any information, upon the ground that our inquiry was not publicly conducted."

## Remote Cause

The board found that the "remote" cause of this, as well as all other battles, lies with the coal operators, who established in an American industrial community a numerous class of ignorant, lawless and savage south European peasants. The underlying cause was the presence, near Ludlow, in daily contact of three discordant elements—strikers, soldiers and mine guards, all armed and fostering an increasing deadly hatred which sooner or later was bound to find some such expression.

The immediate cause of the battle was an attack upon soldiers by Greeks of the local colony, who misinterpreted a movement of troops on a neighboring hill.

Concerning Louis Tikas, the Greek leader, who was killed in the battle, the report says: "During the evening Louis Tikas, James Piller and an unknown strikers were taken prisoners. Lieutenant E. E. Linderfelt swung his rifle, breaking the stock over the head of Tikas. This incident followed a heated controversy between the lieutenant and the Greek." The report continues: "An attempt to hang Tikas went so far that rope was produced and thrown over a telegraph pole. This lynching was prevented by Lieuten-ant Linderfelt who turned Tikas over to a non-commissioned officer. Shortly afterwards all three prisoners were killed by gunshot wounds.

"The only bullet found in Tikas' body was of a kind not used by the soldiers, although the other wounds might have been made by Springfield rifle bullets of the uniformed men."

## Sent Colony Tragedy

Relative to the suffocation and burning of two women and eleven children in the tent colony the report says: "Eleven children and two women were smothered to death in a small pit under one of the tents. None of them was hit by a bullet. The pit was not large enough to support the lives of such a number for many hours. The construction of the pit made it a veritable death trap, and its inmates probably died from suffocation before the tents were burned. When found there were no signs that the women and children had crowded into the entrance of the pit, as would have been the case had they attempted to rush out when the tent above caught fire.

The report states that the colony was located by participants and speculators of the battle, and that 15,000 rounds of ammunition were taken from a tent marked "headquarters of John Lawson."

Secretary Garrison's Proclamation  
WASHINGTON, May 2.—Under authority of the president, Secretary of War Garrison today issued a proclamation calling on the people in the strike district of Colorado to surrender all arms and ammunition to the United States army officers now in charge of the various troubled localities. Secretary Garrison's proclamation, addressed to Major Holbrook, at Trinidad, is in the most sweeping

terms and demands the surrendering of not only strikers but the mine guards.

## Strikers Will Not Disarm

DENVER, May 2.—Major Holbrook did not formally demand that the strikers surrender their arms today. Wm. Diamond, head of the Trinidad Union of the United Mine Workers, however, informed the major that the strikers would not be surrendered. "The strikers will hide their arms and ammunition to defend themselves in case the federal troops are taken from the district before the strike is settled," Diamond told the army officer.

## Guards Give Up Arms

WALSHEBURG, Colo., May 2.—The first move towards actual disarmament in the Walsenburg Colorado strike zone was made last night when it was announced that B. J. Matteson, assistant general manager of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, had agreed to deliver to the United States regulars all the guns in possession of the guards at Walsenburg.

## Editor Calmette's Wound

PARIS, May 2.—Referring to the report to the effect that Gaston Calmette's wounds would not have proved fatal, if properly treated, Madame Caillaux yesterday asked M. Boucard, examining magistrate in the murder case, if he would hear testimony tending to show that she did not mean to kill Mr. Calmette. She wished to call the eminent surgeon, Dr. Doyen, who, having seen the official report of the autopsy, was prepared to stake his reputation on the statement that by a simple operation the wounded man would have been able to walk in a fortnight. M. Boucard refused the request on the ground that Dr. Doyen had not been present at the autopsy.

## Rural Mail Routes

OTTAWA, May 2.—According to a statement issued by the Post Office Department, the number of rural mail routes in operation at the present time is about 2,300, and the number of boxes erected on these routes 55,000. The number of post offices closed in Ontario owing to the establishment of rural mail routes since the formation of the first mail-delivery branch on the 1st of April, 1912, is 537, and the number closed during the last month alone is 16.

DUKE OF ARGYLE  
CALLED BY DEATH

Continued From Page 1

best of health, and the impression gained was that they would visit the Dominion again. The news, therefore, came as a distinct shock.

Mr. Dewdney first met the Duke of Argyle on the prairie. Then Governor-General was making his historic trip through the territories (now the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), and Hon. Edgar Dewdney, an Indian Commissioner with jurisdiction over that vast district, accompanied the party. He has a vivid recollection of the excursion, and when seen by a representative of The Colonist last evening, recalled especially the fine unselfish characteristics displayed by His Excellency and the general respect and esteem in which he was held by those accompanying him. In this Mr. Dewdney's recollection is beautifully endorsed by the late Rev. James MacGregor, who was with the expedition and who, writing to Lady Frances Balfour, said in part:

"How good and unselfish and kind His Excellency is. No wonder he is winning golden opinions in Canada. One cannot be with him without loving him. It is glad that he has so much heart. Colonel de Winton is specially good and charming; and devoted to him, who has had a busy time of it paying visits at every point of interest, making up the addresses and clever extempore speeches."

Mr. Dewdney was with the party for 23 days. In that time he learned to know the late Duke of Argyle and to admire him. Travelling was tedious and hard, but the Governor-General insisted that Mr. MacGregor should use his energy to the full. When he was sighted, some other person was given the use of the Duke's rifle, while he remained in camp, not being as keen about the sport, he said, as he was to get a quiet chance to do some sketching.

These were some of the incidents which Mr. Dewdney related in connection with the journey. In the course of which visits were paid to Fort Ellis, Battleford, Calgary and Fort McLeod. At each of these large bands of Indians were interviewed, the news that "The Big Chief" had come, spreading among the natives with the rapidity of a prairie fire. The crowds that assembled were the largest of purely "red men" that had been seen in those days and, of course, the spectacle will never be repeated.

Going South through Montana, the Governor-General boarded a train and went to San Francisco. There he was met by a British man-of-war, which had been despatched from Esquimaux for the purpose and brought North. In this city he joined the Princess Louise, who had spent three months here. His Excellency visited the interior, and as was the case everywhere, made a splendid impression on the people.

The Duke's Stay in Victoria  
Hon. Robert Beaven, one of the most highly respected and best known pioneer residents of Victoria, on being apprised yesterday afternoon by The Colonist of the receipt of the news of the death of the Duke of Argyle, expressed great regret at the tidings. Mr. Beaven was Premier of this Province at the time of the historic visit to Victoria of the Duke (then the Marquis of Lorne) and Princess Louise.

Mr. Beaven recalls that the royal visitors came overland from Ottawa, via Victoria, B. C., not being completed at that time. This was in the year 1882. H.M.S. Comus, Capt. Mist, was despatched from Esquimaux to bring the party to Victoria, and on the arrival of the ship at Esquimaux on November 30 a royal welcome was extended by almost the entire population of Victoria. A great procession was formed, and, on reaching the city, which was gay with bunting and flags, addresses were presented.

Governor Cornwall then occupied Government House. This was vacated to provide a fitting domicile for the royal guests, Governor Cornwall going to Maplehurst, a residence which still stands on Blanshard Street, just east of Princess Avenue, and which was for some time the home of the late Mr. Justice Walkem.

HUERTA'S REIGN  
NEAR TO ITS END

Rebel Leaders' Interpretation  
of Recent Developments—  
Will Put New Vigor Into  
Constitutionalist Campaign.

EL PASO, Texas, May 2.—Constitutionalist leaders here are convinced that Victoriano Huerta is ready to step down and out under pressure from his Cientifico supporters, who, with an accuracy of knowledge denied the masses in Mexico, are said to regard complete rebel success as inevitable.

For this reason the Constitutionallists will make no move before the Argentine, Brazil and Chile mediators. The mediation of South America is believed by Constitutionallists to have been accepted by Huerta as a means of "saving his face," and the good offices of the Argentine, Brazil and Chilean Governments, while accepted, "in principle" by the Constitutionallists, are viewed with suspicion.

At Washington Conference  
Carranza will be represented at the sessions of the board of mediators in Washington by Rafael Zubaran, now in Washington and Luis Cabrera, on his way to the United States from Spain. Cabrera was president of the Chamber of Deputies at Mexico City at the time of overthrow of Madero. Jose Vasconcelos, a lawyer of Mexico City, and Francisco Urdqui, who is in charge of the rebel agency at Washington, also may act. It is understood here that Huerta's representatives will be Francisco de La Barra and Jose Castello. The attitude of Carranza's agents, it is said, will be defensive. They say they regard the whole scheme as designed to save for the Government supporters privileges which the rebels now feel assured they can capture. They will therefore oppose any proposition other than the unconditional elimination of Huerta and the complete recognition of Carranza and the party of which he is the chief.

## With Renewed Vigor

The departure of Villa from Chihuahua for the front today and Carranza's impending departure for the south are indications of the rebel intention to prosecute the rebellion with renewed vigor.

It is understood among them that the United States is not displeased with their declaration to accept armistice, but the truce having been declined Carranza is eager that the campaign should be pushed to the earliest possible conclusion.

In the opinion of Samuel Felder, a legal member of the Junta here, the Federals have fought their last real battle against the rebels. "They fear to defend Saltillo," he said, "for the desert south of them offers too great an obstacle to further retreat. It is the worst waste in Mexico. They may fight at San Luis Potosi, but I doubt that there is any fight left in them."

SHORT SKIRMISH  
NEAR VERA CRUZ

Continued From Page 1

The envoys felt confident tonight that the steps they had taken would be met with favor by all concerned. In an informal conference with the mediators, everything pertaining to Mexico could be discussed, and even informally submitted before the stage of formal proposals was reached.

## New Foreign Minister

In well posted diplomatic quarters the appointment of Esteve Ruiz, as Huerta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeding Lopez Portillo y Rojas, was accepted as meaning that Huerta would take a stronger and more direct hand in the mediation proceedings, but not to the extent of letting the mediation fail, as there was reason to believe that Huerta now had come to recognize that a failure of mediation would carry him down with it.

Ruiz is comparatively unknown in Mexican official life. He is thirty-eight years of age, a lawyer, and has held position for about four years in minor branches of the diplomatic service, besides once serving as consul at Havana. He is expected to closely reflect the Huerta view, which, while not strongly confident of what mediation can accomplish, is not likely to permit its failure.

For the United States the names of Counsellor Robert Lansing, of the State Department, John Lind, John Bassett Moore and Henry White, former ambassador to France were suggested in various quarters.

For General Huerta, Senor Godoy, for many years first secretary of the Mexican embassy, Senor Algara, until recently charge d'affaires of the Embassy here, and Senor de la Barra, Mexican Minister to France, have been suggested.

## Must Fight for Saltillo

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, May 1.—Via El Paso, Texas, May 2.—Reports of the evacuation of Saltillo are premature, it is officially stated here. The rebels expect the Gonzalez battle before the city is taken and for this purpose forces are now in motion from Monterey and Torreon.

A review of the troops headed by Carranza and Villa was held today and tonight. The two leaders, members of the cabinet, the military staffs and a number of lesser officials participated in a love feast at the gubernatorial palace. As the troops were passing the foreign clubs, General Carranza smiled an American newspaper man among the spectators. He halted the procession while he turned aside to shake the foreigner's hand. The act was plainly intended to make evident to Mexican onlookers that the official attitude toward Americans is friendly. In fact every Mexican understands that anti-foreign agitation or demonstration means death to the offender.

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Price 10c  
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Everything Photographic Done at  
Moderate Prices

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Sapolio, 2 pcks. .... 25c  
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of theatre and retail district. On

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We would like to place a HEINTZMAN PLAYER-PIANO in every home in Victoria, so that every man, woman and child could play it, hear it, and praise it.

Obviously this is impossible, but come in tomorrow and hear this marvel of the player-piano builder's art.

Only at our showrooms can you hear "ye olde firme"

HEINTZMAN PLAYER-PIANO

Unless you see the name "Heintzman &amp; Co." it is not the REAL Heintzman.



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## NOTICE

## Esquimalt &amp; Nanaimo Railway Lands

Every conveyance from the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, not already registered, should be lodged in the Land Registry Office before May 31 next, pursuant to the Land Registry Act Amendment Act, 1914.

L. H. SOLLY,  
Land Agent

## Increase Your Productive Time—Use Long Distance

Spring is a busy season. Making plans, renewing business acquaintances, placing orders, making appointments—all call for a method of carrying on the maximum amount of business with the minimum expenditure of time and labor.

Long Distance is the closest and most willing partner of the business man who would fill his days with result-bringing activities. No matter what the weather is it helps keep things moving along productive lines, saves time-consuming trips, and in countless ways helps complete the maximum amount of work quickly and easily.

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How insidiously it grew upon you, didn't it?—that habit of taking a drink with a friend, with several friends, then for its own sake. If it hadn't been

## FOR THE "DRINK" HABIT

You would have been hundreds of dollars to the good—thousands, perhaps—because, wisely invested, the money spent on drink might have netted you a fortune.

It's easy to break it off if you avail yourself, at your own home or in our comfortable, pleasant institute, of the harmless, vegetable treatment that has been in use successfully for fourteen years. Ten thousand grateful patients attest the efficiency of the cure.

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OF BRITISH COLUMBIA1485 Fort Street Phone 5466 Victoria, B.C.  
E. A. BROWN, Manager.WILL FIX DATE FOR  
YEAR'S TAX REBATESDifference of Opinion Among  
Council Members as to  
Whether to Alter Last  
Year's Date for Reduction.

Whether the date on which this year's taxes shall become due and payable will remain the same as last year, be advanced or made later in the year, is a question which will be decided at tomorrow evening's meeting of the City Council. Alderman Todd favors making the last day for rebate October 31. This date, prior to last year, was the customary one. Other members of the board favor keeping to last year's date, September 30, while others desire to follow the policy adopted by last year's board, which determined that the tax date should be advanced one month each year in order that, eventually, the taxes would be received towards the beginning of the year instead of at the end. By this means funds would be placed in the hands of the Council shortly after assuming office, where-with to carry on the civic business, at the same time saving the large interest charge which is annually paid to the bank for the loan made early in the year in anticipation of the receipt of the taxes.

While the Council is not yet ready to deal with the by-law fixing the tax rate for the year, Alderman McNeill, chairman of the finance committee, yesterday posted notice of a resolution he will submit at tomorrow evening's meeting to the effect that, when the tax by-law for 1914 is prepared, it shall provide that the rates and taxes shall be due and payable on August 15, and that all persons who pay them on or before September 30 shall be entitled to the usual discount of one-sixth of the amount levied. Alderman McNeill favors an earlier date but, in order that the matter may be brought formally before the Council, he consented to submit a resolution to the above effect.

The matter is being brought up at this time on the suggestion of Alderman Todd, who believes that, while the Council may not, as yet, be in a position to fix the rate, ratemakers of the city are anxious to ascertain the exact date on which they will be expected to make their tax payments.

Last year when discussion came up on the "budget" system as advocated by the Mayor at that time, the suggestion was made that two tax payment dates be fixed in the one year, one on or about May 1, and the other about November 1. The idea of this was that, to anyone who paid all his taxes on the first date, a certain discount would be given, while those who saw fit to let their payments remain to the latter date would secure a smaller reduction. This idea was adopted by last year's Council and referred to the present board for their consideration. So far the present Council has not dealt with this recommendation.

## MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Children of Protestant Orphan's Home  
Give Delightful Concert—Attended  
by Number of Friends

An entertainment that reflected great credit on organizer and little performers alike was given yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Orphan's Home before a large audience of appreciative friends.

The choral singing, conducted by Mr. Pollard, to whose care and patience the success of the entertainment was due, was carried out most excellently by the children. A wonderful sense of rhythm was manifested in the various numbers, and the words were given due significance. Among the most successful numbers were the old English songs "Come, Ladies and Lads," and "Here's a Health 'Till His Majesty," "Whistling Farmer Boy," rendered with great enjoyment, and "The Leaves and the Wind" was so charmingly sung that an encore was demanded.

The recitations were equally well rendered, and Miss Violet, as accompanist to the singing, and in two piano-forte solos, showed herself an accomplished little musician. In the interval, "two-and-a-half-minute speeches" were requested from Mrs. Jenkins, the Rev. Dr. Clay, Mr. Noah Shakespeare and Mr. George Jay. Each in turn expressed their deep appreciation of the well-rendered programme and of Mr. Pollard's careful and painstaking direction. Praise was also expressed for the extremely good behavior of the children, bigger ones and "tinkles" alike, and thanks were offered to the matron of the home and staff for the extra work so ungrudgingly given. Afternoon tea was served at the end of the programme, after which some of the guests went to inspect the new tent which has been erected in the grounds of the Orphanage by the School Trustees, thus enabling the children to have a school of their own. The tent, which has a substantial wooden floor and wooden walls up to a height of 5 feet, is 18 feet by 40 feet, and contains desk accommodation for forty-eight children. A special teacher has been allotted to the Home, and the centre is under the jurisdiction of the School Trustees.

Among the guests were: Mr. Reginald Hayward, J.P., who made a most genial chairman for the entertainment; Mr. and Mrs. George Jay, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Justin Gilbert, Mrs. David Miller, Mrs. William Grant, Mrs. and Miss McTavish, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. Noah Shakespeare and the Rev. Dr. Leslie Clay.

## EASTERN STAR CHAPTER

New Branch Instituted by Grand Officers on Thursday—Several Presentations Made

The ceremony of instituting a new chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was performed by the grand officers of British Columbia on Thursday, April 30, in Odd Fellows Hall, under the direction of Mrs. Anna D. Perry, worthy grand matron of British Columbia.

The presiding officers of the new chapter are as follows: Worthy patron, Mrs. C. B. Deaville; associate matron, Mrs. Jane Wallace. A most interesting evening was spent, a large number being present, including grand officers, members of Queen City Chapter, as well as members of the New Victoria Chapter, U.D. A number of presentations were made and an excellent buffet supper served.

Lectures have been given some French lighthouses which enable them to send their light from fifty to sixty miles to sea.

Angus Campbell &amp; Co., Ltd.—"The Fashion Centre"—1008-1010 Government Street

Ready-to-Wear Garments  
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WOMEN'S demands for Better Values have been more apparent to us this Spring than at any previous season. That they know where such values are obtainable without the loss of style or workmanship is evidenced day after day by the remarkable activity in our Mantle Showrooms, and to this activity we have firmly made up our minds there shall be no cessation for we intend offering further Special Values from now on through every season.

**Suits**—The popular navy blue serge and every other material. Novelty tailored, semi-tailored and plain-tailored, with hip length, Eton and Bolero style coats, many with the novelty cut short fronts and square or rounded back that comes just a few inches below the waist-line, pleated, draped and shirred effects. Novel cut collars with trimmings of Roman stripe silk, Oriental novelty brocade and figured materials. The skirts show the peg-top, semi-peg-top, spiral styles or draped effect. Prices from \$125 to ..... \$15.00

**Dresses**—Afternoon and street Dresses of such materials as cord couple, crepe brocade, crepe de chine, poplin, eolienne, soft chiffon taffetas, printed crepes, novelty ratine weaves, French serges, whipcords, panamas. Sweetly pretty colors, too—Chelsea and saxe blues, sage green, tango, Guinea gold, begonia, silver and pigeon greys, black and white, etc. Prices from \$65 to ..... \$9.75

**Separate Skirts**—In broken plaids and checks, shepherd checks, diamond checks, fancy grey checks, novelty effects in fine stripes and cord stripes, navy blue serges, Bedford cords and figured cloths, saxe blue serges and whipcords in tans, browns and fawns, also a very fine range of black skirts of Bedford cords, serges, poplins, etc.

**Coats**—Such a variety of them—including the cleverest novelty Coats, and as for prices, they may safely all be called special prices.

Hosts of stylish little  
things in the Children's  
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Campbell's

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The very newest ideas  
are shown here in  
ParasolsSOME CYCLES SOLD BY  
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The "Indian"  
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"If you get it at PLIMLEY'S it's all right."

If You're  
Going to Cycle

This year we need hardly tell you the importance of choosing the right machine. Our years of experience have taught us what is best from every point of view, so that your choice is narrowed down to those wheels which have been proved reliable. Whether you decide on a "Kirmer Arrow" at \$35.00 or an "Indian" at ten times that price, you are guaranteed the acme of service, appearance and general all-round value procurable at your price. Get your cycle at Plimley's.

THOS. PLIMLEY

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730 Yates Street

## Latest Arrivals

Library Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, Parlor and Living-Room Furniture, Oriole Go-Baskets for the Babies

These are just a few of our many recent arrivals that are now ready for inspection. They are all moderately priced and are real bargains to those who need the goods now. Remember that we give a discount of 10 per cent off regular prices for spot cash, and that our guarantee "Goods as represented or money refunded" goes with every purchase.

Oriole  
Go-Baskets

Just the thing for the little Babies. A Go-Cart, Chair and Carrier all in one. Prices start at \$7.20 cash. See our window display today.

Combination  
Secretary

Bookcase and Desk combined, in imperial surfaced oak. Your choice of golden or fumed finish; 34 inches wide, 63 inches high. A very convenient Home Desk in a new design. Cash price ..... \$16.30

**CARPET CLEANING**—We clean carpets, alter, sew and re-lay them promptly. Phone us for estimates on window shades and awnings at low prices. Phone 718.

SMITH & CHAMPION  
"THE BETTER VALUE STORE"  
1420 DOUGLAS ST. NEAR CITY HALL

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Cut Any Length, \$6.50

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Solicits Your Business  
Chinese printing and business cards a specialty.  
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## Progress in Esquimalt

Why Not Take a Jaunt to Esquimalt on Sunday and Visit the Palm Room?

He has a first-class Soda Fountain, run on high-class, can be assured of spending a pleasant afternoon in the city.

H. W. Brown & Co. Druggists  
Esquimalt, B. C.

## Pretty Home

Of 12 rooms and 20 acres, mostly cleared and in grass, 2 acres orchard, chicken houses and runs, etc., close to the beach, wharf, stores, P. O., etc. resident doctor. Place would make fine summer resort.  
ONLY \$8,000  
1/2 cash, balance at 6 per cent  
LOVELY HOMESITES  
Improved waterfront, close to wharf, stores, P. O., about 20 miles from Victoria. \$200 per acre.  
Another, 160 acres waterfront, good timber, a bargain at \$20 per acre.

F. Letts

911 B. C. Permanent Building



## The Daily Colonist.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Liability.

J. S. H. MATSON.

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Sunday, May 3, 1914

### THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

To Canadians the Duke of Argyll will be remembered as the Marquis of Lorne, his courtesy title during the lifetime of his father. It is now thirty-six years since, in his thirty-third year, he landed in Canada to assume the post of Governor-General, a fine upstanding figure of a man, with a bright smile and a genial manner. He came to us with a literary reputation, and as one who had attained the unusual distinction of being married to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. During his five years of office he won many warm friends. As an administrator he made a fine record and did not suffer by contrast with his remarkable predecessor, the Marquis of Dufferin. His presence in Canada with the Princess did not, as some foolish writers have said, stimulate the loyalty of the Canadian people, but it unquestionably brought home more closely than ever before the essential unity of the Empire.

After he left Canada he took a very live interest in public affairs, and wrote a great deal. He was a member of the House of Commons for several terms, going up to the Lords after the death of his very distinguished father, in 1900. The title passes to Lord Archibald Campbell, a partner in the house of Coutts & Co., who is only one year younger than the late Duke. The dukedom of Argyll dates from 1761, but the family was ennobled in 1445, when the MacCallum Mor was made a baron. His ancestor, Sir Colin Campbell, was knighted in 1320 by Alexander III of Scotland.

### AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We notice that our evening contemporary thinks a report on the Seymour Narrows question, from a local engineer, employed by local people, would be of very little value, because the Government would not act without a report of an engineer of its own. There is a great deal in this. Indeed, we are utterly unable to understand why anyone should raise any doubt as to the feasibility of a route, by way of Bute Inlet. It must be because they are not advised upon the history of the case. In the Sessional Papers of 1876 and on page 775, will be found two tables. One is headed "Table of Mileage of Proposed Railway," the other "Estimate of Proposed Railway Line from Comox, Vancouver Island, to the Yellow Head Pass." From the first table we get the following mileage:

|                                             |       |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|
| Miles                                       |       |
| Comox to Oyster Cove                        | 70    |
| Oyster Cove to Frederick Arm                | 15    |
| Frederick Arm to Waddington Harbor          | 25    |
| Waddington Harbor to Barkerville Junction   | 276   |
| Barkerville Junction to Goat River Mouth    | 82    |
| Goat River Mouth to Tete Jaune Cache        | 88    |
| Tete Jaune Cache to Summit Yellow Head Pass | 50.5  |
| Total                                       | 612.5 |

From the second table we get an estimate of the cost based upon the original plans of the Bute Inlet route, C. P. R. survey, made by the Dominion Government, 1872 to 1876. Of this estimate we shall only give the items covering the route from Frederick Arm to the Summit of the Coast Range, which are as follows:

|                                          |             |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Frederick Arm to Waddington Harbor       | \$3,000,000 |
| Waddington Harbor to south end of canyon | 315,000     |
| To north end of canyon                   | 1,522,000   |
| To Tatlayon Lake                         | 576,000     |
| To Eagle Lake                            | 7,140,000   |
| To Summit                                | 630,000     |
| Frederick Arm to Summit                  | \$7,573,000 |

This is certainly not a prohibitive cost for 149 miles of railway. There never was a more accurate engineer than Mr. Marcus Smith, who made the surveys upon which these estimates are based, or a more careful one than Mr. H. P. Bell, who calculated the cost. Therefore we know everything about the cost of this route, under \$80,000 a mile, that can be ascertained by the closest survey, except that perhaps it might be lessened. It will also be observed that everything has been calculated except the cost of the bridges. We have on former occasions favored the idea of a new land survey to see if even a cheaper route cannot be found through the mountains, but in view of what the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern are costing, the figures compiled by Mr. Bell will alarm no one. There are miles of the C. N. P. R. on Alberni Canal that will cost twice as much as any single mile along the shore of Bute Inlet.

Under these circumstances, it surely would be a waste of time and money to take up a collection and send some one up to tell us what has already been told by far higher authorities. Railway work than would be available.

### THE DRAMA

The drama plays so important a part in the entertainment of the public, and also in the formation of the character of the people, that the character of plays presented from time to time is really a matter of great general interest and deserves more attention in a discriminating way from the press than it usually receives. Advance notices are well, advance notices. The papers print them, and as a rule endeavor to guard against the publication of anything actually misleading, but The Colonist has for a number of years past endeavored, in regard to plays and operas, to assist its readers, either in advance or after productions have been presented, reaching a just appreciation of the classes of compositions placed before them. Lately Victoria has had an opportunity of hearing two renowned players in renowned plays. Mr. Martin Harvey and Mr. Laurence Irving were actors of a class, and their plays were of a character, not usually seen upon the boards of a Victoria theatre. They were decidedly educational, and they gave our people a glimpse into a new field of dramatic entertainment, illustrating how complete can be the study of a type of character by a player and with what fidelity and consistency the ideas of a playwright may be presented. On Monday and Tuesday next we are to have an opportunity of witnessing plays by the Master Playwright, Shakespeare, has suffered by his greatness. People have grown to regard his works as something superhuman, and they have been accustomed to hearing his words spoken as if they were uttered by people who were not like the rest of us. We are all familiar with the common or garden type of Shakespearean elocution. The great Siddons once exemplified it. Dining at an inn with some friends, the conversation turned on the rendition of the plays in vogue even in her time. Calling for a glass of water, when it was brought to her, she gazed upon it with assumed indignation, and in a voice in which she might have said, "Out, damned spot," she exclaimed: "You brought me water, boy; I asked for beer." The story goes on to say that the boy rushed frightened from the room. That illustrates the way some people, even nowadays, think Shakespeare ought to be played, and so a play moves along on stilts, which are as awkward in elocution as in promading.

The object of those who are promoting the tour of the Stratford-upon-Avon players is, we are told, to render the plays so as to bring out the human side of them. In this instance we do not have a player who considers himself more or less inspired to give a new rendering of Hamlet, or Othello, or Mark Antony, or some one else, and for that purpose has surrounded himself with a lot of very ordinary folk, among whom he stands out like a plum in a sawdust pudding; but a number of people, selected because they are capable of playing Shakespeare as he probably intended his dramas should be played. The Bard of Avon differs from most playwrights in that he has produced dramas of equal quality all the way through. For the leading characters there are greater speeches and longer ones, but the minor roles are also strong with a strength proportioned to place in the word picture. We shall watch with very great interest to see how nearly the ideal of the promoters has been attained. The short engagement opens with "The Merry Wives of Windsor," in which the great dramatist is again in a very merry mood. All students of his works will be very desirous of seeing how this selected company will render this remarkable production of the dramatist's pen. Our information is that in Seattle it was enthusiastically received.

### AN ELECTION IN ONTARIO

There is every probability that the report of an election in Ontario at a very early day is quite correct. The present Legislative Assembly, of that Province was elected in 1911, and has therefore only one more year to serve. While Sir James Whitney has made a remarkable recovery from his recent illness, his age, which is seventy-one, might not unreasonably prompt him to seek retirement from public life. We do not suggest that he is at all likely to do so in the immediate future, but that he should desire to establish by a new election the principles for which he stands, before seeking a well earned rest, we can readily believe.

### THE STREET CAR SERVICE

After so many years of experience, and at a time when there are practically no unnecessary obstructions, such as paving work, the B. C. Electric Railway Company should find it possible to put into effective operation a definite time schedule on its system in Victoria. The people have given the corporation unusual facilities for the carrying out of its operations. In return they expect a thoroughly up-to-date service, which includes among other things that street cars shall run at stated intervals, and that they shall not be unnecessarily overcrowded. The service on some of the lines is capable of much improvement. Many of the complaints that have arisen deal with the Oak Bay and Uplands car services. We have made some investigations regarding these, and they are well founded. Persons who wish to catch a car on a line which ostensibly gives a ten minutes' service are justified in complaining when they have to wait fifteen or twenty minutes. If such laxity in service only occurred once or twice there would not be any general disposition to criticize, but unfortunately it happens very frequently.

We do not know what is the reason. It is possible that the company may be laboring under handicaps of which the public knows nothing. Whatever is the cause it is one that demands investigation and remedy. We hope the company, with the facilities it has at its disposal, will make its way clear to give the public the kind of service that the public has a right to expect.

### BLASPHEMY

A correspondent sends us a clipping from an Eastern contemporary in which the use of blasphemous expressions is strongly condemned. While we are wholly in sympathy with what the writer of the article says, our observations are to the effect that the habit is not so prevalent here as to call for the sweeping denunciations employed in the clipping. It is a very extraordinary thing that the most blasphemous people on earth are those who live within what we call Christendom. The Mohammedan speaks of Allah, but always as one to be looked up to. The Buddhist regards the name of the Deity as unspeakable. He may talk of his inferior gods, but the name of the Supreme Being must never be mentioned except during profound contemplation. Blasphemy is a miserable habit.

The writer of the clipping confounds lewdness of speech and vulgarity with blasphemy. Of course they are quite different. Most persons can pardon the use of the Big D, and even exuse profanity on occasion, but indecency in a habit is without excuse. It is a habit pure and simple, but a very disgusting habit, which we are very happy to say is not nearly as prevalent as it used to be.

### LABOR AND POLITICS

British (raucous) unionists are reported to be complaining bitterly because of the heavy levies made on their wages for the purpose of maintaining what is known as the Independent Labor Party. Almost every year the amount demanded increases. At a conference of the party held during the past few weeks it was decided to levy an additional shilling a member to make good a deficiency in the parliamentary fund. This money is quite apart from the amount contributed to local trades unions, the assistance rendered to other workers in the case of disputes and other objects identified with trade unionism. The burden on the workers since they entered the political field in Great Britain appears to have become an almost intolerable one and something in the nature of revolt is growing steadily against particular exactions.

It is estimated that it costs something like \$600 to contest an election in Great Britain. The Labor party has been making every effort to increase its political activities, but apparently is failing to secure united action on the part of its members. For instance, a couple of years ago an extra levy of one shilling per member was made to increase the political fund. It was supposed that this would have the effect of raising \$3,000 for the coffers of the party. The sum raised was only \$200, or, in other words, only one-tenth of the members subscribed.

It is not hard to realize why such levies should be difficult to collect in a country like Great Britain, because wages are low, and a shilling or two makes all the difference between being able to live fairly comfortably and experiencing distress. There is another aspect of the situation. The raising of this fund has developed an army of speakers who, it is said, have long since lost any right to the designation "labor," and who merely live by their political activities. It is evident that in Great Britain the feeling is spreading that much of the money raised for political purposes is being wasted. Very often the advent of a Labor candidate has meant that the seat has been won by the very candidate the Laborites sought to defeat, and in many other instances the right has been so hopeless as not to justify the expenditure involved.

If the Labor party were wholeheartedly unanimous in its political action it would have the undoubted respect of other parties, but the contrary has proved to be the case. Three years ago in Great Britain the Independent Labor Party had 900 branches, whereas today there are only 677. Within four years the membership has declined by half. The membership at present is only 30,000, a number that is called upon to contribute as much to the funds as was collected when there were 60,000 adherents. A builder's laborer draws a weekly wage of 21s. and of this he has to pay out in taxes and dues 2s. 10d.; the wages of an engineer are 19s., of which he is asked for 2s. 11d.; a casual dock laborer, 15s., with levies and dues of 1s. 8d.; and so on, in more or less the same proportion. The income thus derived nearly all goes towards the salaries of officials or travelling or other expenses of the National Council of the party. The fact that since the Labor Party came into existence, Members of the British House of Commons are being paid salaries appears to have made no reduction in the dues levied, but instead the increases have been systematic until a stage has been reached when the party as a political organization is having a difficult task in fulfilling the purposes for which it was created.

We have quoted these facts without expressing any opinion on them, our idea being to elicit some views on what is the future of labor in the political arena. If correspondents write on the subject we must emphasize the desirability—if they want their letters printed—of adhering to the text. Any diatribes on socialism will not be published. We shall be glad to receive expressions of views on what our readers consider the proper course for labor to adopt, so that it can obtain representation in our Parliament and Legislatures.

### B. C. TIMBER

An Ottawa dispatch says that New Zealand buyers were unable to obtain timber in this Province, and in consequence have placed their orders with mills in the State of Washington. We do not propose at this time to do more than mention this fact. As readers will remember, Mr. Henry Pearce brought up the question of timber exports at the last meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade, and read a paper on the subject, a synopsis of which was printed in The Colonist. Already the paper has attracted a good deal of attention, and we understand it to be the expectation of the officers of the board to secure the co-operation of the lumbermen and the Government in a larger share of the export trade than it at present enjoys. They do not suppose for a moment that they can teach the lumbermen their business, but they are hopeful that there may be some things brought out in an interchange of views, which may be of value, and they are acting on the conviction that, if there is anything in the interest of the trade which the influence of the board can promote, assistance will readily be forthcoming. No argument is necessary to prove that the prosperity of the lumber business spells the prosperity of the Province.

### SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

It is just about time that something was done to put the Connaught Institute upon its feet. For a city that expects to become one of the world's great seaports, Victoria ought to be just a little ashamed of itself in this connection.

Is there no citizen who would like out of his abundance to provide the whole, or a substantial part of the money needed to erect a building upon the foundation on which the Duke of Connaught laid the corner stone last year? Here is really a first-class opportunity for someone to do a good and necessary work.

Australia is making a strong bid for immigrants. All the Empire is interested in seeing the vast vacant areas of the Island Continent occupied by people of the blood.

If we may judge from the blossoms, strawberries will be early and plentiful this year. It is by no means improbable that local potatoes may be in the market by the close of the present month. All growth just now is very rapid.

The Kookaburra, or laughing Jackass, has been used as the design on the new Australian sixpenny stamp. The reason was that the Postmaster-General was determined that one of the various denominations should be typically Australian in its appearance. The result will be of interest to philatelists.

It is beginning to look as if some of the callow youths, who have been telling in their papers how President Wilson ought to have managed matters in Mexico, may have less conceit of themselves when the affair is ended. Did you ever notice how easy it is to talk fight when some other fellow has to stop the bullets?

Ice seems to be off the Atlantic coast in very great quantity. This may indicate an open Spring in Northern latitudes. As is generally known, the winter in the North was unusually mild. There is a possibility that the earth has entered upon a cycle of higher temperature in the Arctic. Some years ago Sir Charles Lyell expressed the opinion that the breaking of the great ice barrier, which had existed from time immemorial off the east coast of Greenland, an event which occurred in 1846, was one of the most important happenings in the history of mankind, because of the climatic changes for the better which it implied.

The German Supreme Court has put itself on record as to when a kiss is legal and when it constitutes an assault. Here is the ruling: "A kiss is an operation on the body of another which always requires the permission of the person kissed. Kisses may only be given without special permission when the tacit consent of the other is certain—that is to say, in the cases of close relatives, parents, children, and lovers. If the other not merely affects coyness, but offers serious resistance, it is to be assumed that the kiss is regarded as an illegal interference with personal rights and a violation of his or her honor. Whoever, under such circumstances, imposes a kiss on another, renders himself, therefore, guilty of assault or battery. For the fulfillment of these conditions it suffices that the kiss is given against the will of the other. It is not necessary that he himself feels the kiss to be insulting."

### QUESTION BOX

Persons desiring to ask questions through The Colonist, to be answered under this heading, must send their names and addresses as a guarantee of good faith, but may give some initial or word by which they desire their questions to be identified when they appear in print. In case a personal answer is called for, a self addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the query.

T. K. Q.—Which, on the appended list of axeled conveyances, in proportion to numbers, has been responsible for the greatest and least number of accidents on this island during the past year? Can you give an approximate idea of the number of aviators, who have been killed or fallen to the earth during the past two years in the British Empire? Motor cars, motorcycles, trucks, wagons, bicycles, rollers (roller skates). A.—We do not know, and have no means of finding out.

An Old Miner is referred to the Royal Jubilee Hospital Board for an answer to his question. We cannot explain the reasons which influence its members in the exercise of their discretion.

# Weiler's Ranges

Meet the Requirements and Fit the Purses of All



Five of Our Twenty-Two Models Now in Our Government Street Windows

OF course it is impossible to fully describe the whole of our line of twenty-two Ranges built specially for burning Vancouver Island coal and pitchy wood, but we are ever-ready to show them to you and explain their various special features, whether you purchase or not.

Here are some reasons why we consider this line of Ranges superior to any other:

- Fire backs guaranteed for five years.
- Built throughout like a locomotive boiler.
- Equipped with a patent "stay-Level" top.
- Fitted with anti-trap duplex grate.
- Oven thoroughly ventilated, and constantly provided with fresh, heated air—prevents "drying out."
- Air space behind end linings prevents overheating.
- All joints perfectly air-tight; no cold air can enter the flues.
- Thoroughly lined with asbestos millboard.
- Body made of one solid piece of washable blued steel.
- Oven bottom permanently level.

Prices, including cost of connecting to water-boiler, up to \$95.00, from only \$35.00

### Here's a Goodly Assortment of Appropriate Gifts for the June Bride



Silver Deposit Ware is a new and beautiful line of useful glass and art pottery ware inlaid with silver. The patterns are very artistic and the assortment of pieces is immense, ranging from large Fruit Bowls at \$5.00 each, down to Cologne Bottles at... 75c

Fine China From World-Famous Potteries. Choice pieces from Copeland's (late Spode's), The Royal Crown Derby, Royal Worcester and Josiah Wedgwood's potteries are here, and we invite you to call in and inspect them at your leisure.

Art Wares such as the famous Moorcroft, Copeland's noted reproductions of antique Dresden pieces, Wedgwood's Blue Jasper and Genuine Black Basalt Wares, which are renowned as works of art the world over, are most popular for wedding gifts, and are only some of the appropriate lines that we are now showing.

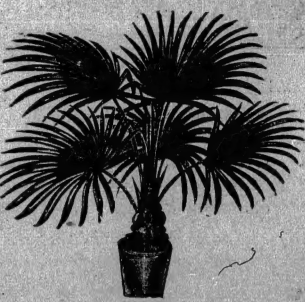
Cut Glass will ever be a popular line of gift pieces, especially the famous "Libbey" brand, which is noted for deep cutting, beautiful designs, and a crystal that sparkles like diamonds. Come in and see these lines today.

### A Shipment of Natural Preserved Palms Has Arrived

Prepared by a chemical process and will not fade. Retain all the grace and beauty of the living palm for an indefinite period. Require no care or water. Dust easily removed with a feather duster, and no harm can be done by washing the leaves with soap and water.

The best, cheapest and most practical article for decorating homes, churches, stores, restaurants, etc.

- Three-Leaf Palms, set in pots, at each..... 60c
- Four-Leaf Palms, set in pots, at each..... 75c
- Five-Leaf Palms, set in pots, at each..... \$1.00
- Seven-Leaf Palms, set in pots, at each..... \$1.75
- Nine-Leaf Palms, set in pots, at each..... \$2.00
- Large Palm Trees, up to \$12.00 each, from..... \$10.00



### Superior Values in Pretty Jardinieres



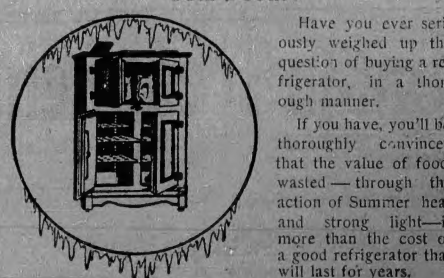
It is impossible to give full details of the many different styles included in our stock, but the following details will be sufficient to urge you to make a call of inspection:

- A Novel Style, has a blue, green or old rose ground, and an interlaced, embossed design in white. A very neat shape. Prices \$1.75, \$1.25, 90c and..... 60c
- A Special Value. A line of beautifully blended color effects in footed jardinieres 9 inches high and 9 1/2 inches in diameter has arrived, but we have too many of them, and have marked them for quick selling, at only..... \$1.50
- Copeland's Famous Ware comes in a dark blue, landscape decoration of a quaint old character. Prices up to \$1.50 each from..... 50c
- Tinted Floral Decorations, festoon designs, etc., are here in light and dark colors. The shapes and sizes offer a wide variety to select from. Prices up to \$3.50 from..... \$2.50
- Majolica Ware, in assorted colors, up to \$1.00 each from..... 40c

### Special for Tuesday

7-Piece China Berry Sets with pretty floral decorations, at only..... 50c  
Special Prices Hold Good Between 9:30 A. M. and 12 (Noon) Only

### Is It Worth While to Take Chances With Your Food?



Have you ever seriously weighed up the question of buying a refrigerator, in a thorough manner. If you have, you'll be thoroughly convinced that the value of food wasted—through the action of Summer heat and strong light—is more than the cost of a good refrigerator that will last for years. Now the question of "Shall I buy a refrigerator?" is answered, and the question of "What refrigerator shall I buy?" may be quickly answered by a visit to our fourth floor. Here is a variety of models that Weiler Brothers, Limited, strongly recommend. Prices range from \$70.00 down to \$12.00, so they are within your reach. May we deliver one to your home today?

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Popular  
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Include new shapes suitable for every occasion. Words can't describe the many good points of our new models in

## Fine Footwear

So we invite you to come in and look over the approved lasts and try on your size in the Shoes you like best. Can you come this week?



**James Maynard**  
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## Wanted—Saanich Acreage

We have client who will trade a corner lot in Oak Bay district for a small tract of acreage, Saanich preferred. Owner has clear title.

Let us have your listings. We have the buyers.

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## Finest Quality Garden Hose, Lawn Fence and Poultry Netting

In importing the above goods special consideration was given to quality. They have to stand much wear and all weathers. Our prices are no higher than the inferior kinds.  
Hose, per foot ..... 10c  
Lawn Fence, per foot ..... 10c  
Poultry Netting, per yard ..... 5c  
Garden Barrows ..... \$4.50  
Lawn Mowers ..... \$14.50  
All kinds of Garden Tools from a 1 lb. Trowel to a 10 lb. Shovel.  
HAMMOCKS  
All sizes, all colors and prices.

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The Car of Class and Durability: Studebaker, 35 h. p. 4 or 6-Passenger—Wagner Electric Lighting and Starting System—Full Floating Rear Axle—34 x 4 Tires—Fully Equipped—\$1,550 Victoria.

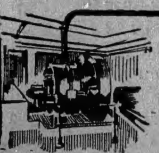
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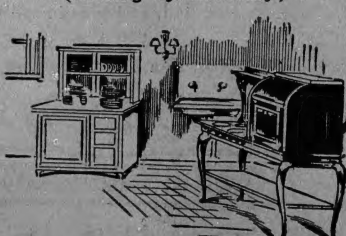
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**"THE QUEEN is in the KITCHEN"**  
(Cooking by Electricity.)

Hughes Electric Ranges are used in the kitchens of Royalty



Suppose you could sit down to-day like the best diners of Europe and America, to an electrically grilled steak, potatoes baked by electric heat, and coffee of that delicious even mild richness that the Hughes Electric Range makes possible. You can do it. The Hughes Electric Range makes perfect, complete cooking by electricity possible. It roasts, broils, bakes, stews.

## Hughes Electric Ranges

And the cost of installation and maintenance is moderate. By all means come see and learn about this wonderful stove.

CREECH-HUGHES ELECTRIC COMPANY  
1103 Douglas St. (Next Corner Fort) Phone 466

## COUNCIL SHOULD STAND AVERSE TO RACING

Alderman Sargent Will Seek to Have Civic Board Go on Record as Against Professional Meets.

Alderman Sargent will recommend at the Council meeting on Monday evening, that the City Council place itself on record as averse to race meets in the city or on the exhibition grounds in Oak Bay, especially such meets as contemplate gambling. He will submit the following resolution:

"Whereas it is generally conceded that professional horse-racing and gambling is detrimental to any community where held;

"And whereas the Council of Victoria is anxious to conserve the best interests of the community;

"Be it therefore, resolved that it is the policy of this Council for the future that no races will be held in this city or on the agricultural grounds accompanied by any manner of professional betting or gambling in any form; and that effect may be given to this policy, the city collector is hereby instructed to advise the Council in writing at its next regular meeting as to the proper course to prevent any such races and gambling taking place."

Recently the Municipal Council of Oak Bay notified the city that hereafter it will require that the city deal direct with the Council in respect to privileges to be given for any amusement or other races at any fair or meeting to be held on the exhibition grounds, which is located within the limits of the municipality. The communication to this effect was signed by Reeve Oliver. The Reeve made it plain that the Municipal Council will refuse to deal with any organization or body other than the city, and that the members of that Council were averse to protracted race meetings or, indeed, to any race meetings at all, especially when gambling in any form is contemplated.

There is a strong opinion among many of the members of the City Council that Victoria's previous experience with race meets has shown conclusively that such meets are a serious detriment to every interest. Alderman Sargent's action is the outcome of the belief of a majority of the board, that it is time for the Council to take a decided stand on this question.

## MISCALCULATION CUTS PAVING FUND

City Council Discovers Another Loan Will Be Necessary if Works Programme Is Carried Out as Intended.

Owing to the fact that a loan from the bank for street work, which the city has to meet with outlay, when the city decided to negotiate the flotation of \$200,000 worth of short-term treasury notes early this year, it has been now discovered that the sum available for the work is too limited. To carry out the programme, which was contemplated will require the securing of an additional amount of about \$200,000 or \$250,000.

The Council is faced with this difficulty, however, that when the \$200,000 loan was negotiated, the city's financial agents, the Dominion Securities Company, were assured that no further loan would be made this year, and that the programme of work could be financed on the proceeds of that loan. To go back to the fiscal agents with a further request will be a mistake, in the opinion of some of the members of the Council. How the amount needed shall be met is a question which the finance committee must investigate. They will submit a report to the Council.

Early this year, it was estimated that \$200,000 would meet all requirements. The notes were discounted and the proceeds thereof amounted to \$180,000. It was proposed to spend some \$100,000 on settling expropriation proceedings, the balance to be devoted to paving work. It has since been discovered that there is owing to the bank for advances made for work on certain thoroughfares, about \$125,000. This must be repaid to the bank before further work on those streets can be done. In the settlements effected under expropriation proceedings, some \$70,000 less had to be paid than was expected, with the result that there is now available for paving work approximately \$350,000. The contemplated paving programme calls for an expenditure of from \$500,000 to \$550,000. To make up the deficit the further loan of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 will be necessary.

## C. P. R. PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Spent Yesterday Transacting Business, Then to Vancouver on Empress of Asia

This morning Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., concludes a visit to Victoria which commenced on Friday evening. He will leave for Vancouver on the Empress of Asia, and thence will go East to his headquarters in Montreal.

Yesterday was spent by Sir Thomas in making a number of personal calls in connection with business affecting the interests of the company. In the morning he was waited upon at the Empress Hotel by Mr. C. H. Egan, vice-president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary, who presented their compliments. At noon, in company with Mr. R. Manpole, the president, had an interview with Sir Richard McBride. Sir Thomas dined with Hon. James Dunsmuir at Hatley Park.

Among the passengers on the incoming Empress of Asia is Mr. R. B. Angus, a director of the C. P. R., who is expected to remain here a few days before proceeding to his headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Angus has been making a tour of the world.

Copenhagen is the most law-abiding city in the world, according to statistics concerning homicide. In the year 1910, among its population of 351,490 there was only one murder.

## STOLE FROM A LAD

Two Men Robbed Boy of Money Intended to Redeem His Dog

A nine-year-old lad, named Theodore Roosevelt Hatt, with a \$2 bill in his hand, started to find the poundman last Thursday, having heard that his dog had been taken away by the vigilant officer. The money had been obtained by the boy from his parents to get the dog out.

Approaching the Pound Theodore saw two men, to-wit, Walter Atkinson and Arthur Newland. Confidently the little fellow produced his money and appealed to the men to let him have his dog if they were the poundmen. Atkinson took the \$2 and walked away. Newland followed shortly after.

Eventually Theodore got in touch with a detective and told his story. As a result the two were arrested. Yesterday morning the case was ventilated. While neither had money when found, the bartender of the Queen's Hotel testified that about 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Newland had bought a bottle of whisky for \$1.50, paying for it with a \$2 bill.

The magistrate first gave the culprits a severe lacing, commenting on their records and particularly on their last heartless act, in the severest terms. He sentenced both to two months' imprisonment.

## APPOINTMENTS OF HOSPITAL DIRECTORS

Provincial Gazette Announces Government Appointees as Official Members of Boards at Various Points.

Notification is given in this week's issue of The Provincial Gazette that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons as official members of the board of directors of the hospital under which their names appear:

Walter Mercier, General Hospital, Rossland—Dr. A. B. Chandler, and R. E. Flewman, both of Rossland.  
Kootenay Lake General Hospital, Nelson—A. S. Horvath, M. R. McQuarrie and John Toye, all of Nelson.  
North Vancouver Hospital, North Vancouver—H. C. Wright and Jack Louie, both of North Vancouver.

Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops—James M. Benzie and A. H. Skye, both of Kamloops.  
King Edward Sanatorium, Tranquille—Robert E. McKelvie, M.D., of Vancouver; Matthew G. Archibald, M.D., and Wentworth F. Wood, both of Kamloops.

Royal Cariboo Hospital, Barkerville—C. W. Gray, of Barkerville.  
Sacred Heart Hospital, Greenwood—Charles E. Shaw and Isaac H. Hallett, both of Greenwood.

Chilliwack Hospital, Chilliwack—Andrew Leslie Coote and Percy H. Wilson, both of Chilliwack.  
Cheminus General Hospital, Cheminus—P. A. Jones and James Cathcart, both of Cheminus.

Emergency Hospital, Duncan—Dr. H. F. D. Stephens, R.N., and Thomas A. Wood, both of Duncan.  
Golden General Hospital, Golden—Henry G. Dawson, of Golden.

Port Fraser General Hospital, Port Fraser—Ernest A. Mitchell and William J. McAllan, both of Port Fraser.  
Queensland Hospital, Queensland—John P. Brady and Alfred S. Vaughan, both of Queensland.

Lillooet District Hospital, Lillooet—William G. Adams and William G. Duguid, both of Lillooet.  
Union and Comox District Hospital, Comox—The Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and John Brown, both of Comox.

St. Luke's Hospital, Powell River—George E. McCall and J. F. Short, both of Powell River.  
Slocan Hospital, New Denver—John R. Kelly, of Silverton, and Murdoch McLean, of New Denver.

Miners Union Hospital, Sandon—S. J. Towgood and Howard Cameron, both of Sandon.  
Hosmer Hospital, Hosmer—William T. Watson and Robert G. Kearney, both of Hosmer.

Fernie Hospital, Fernie—Amos B. Trites and Robert Reading, both of Fernie.  
Michael Hospital, Michael—George H. Steadman and Thomas E. Murphy, both of Michael.

Corbin Hospital, Corbin—C. Graham and D. Brown, both of Corbin.  
Anyox General Hospital, Anyox—William McDonald and Miles MacInnes, both of Anyox.

Bella Bella Hospital, Bella Bella—S. Le C. Grant and Frank G. Hagan, both of Bella Bella.  
Port Simpson General Hospital, Port Simpson—H. C. Flewman, of Port Simpson, and Rev. W. F. Rushbrook, of Prince Rupert.

Prince Rupert General Hospital, Prince Rupert—Linford S. Bell and Harry Hoffman, both of Prince Rupert.  
Queen Charlotte Hospital, Queen Charlotte—William L. McAllan, of Queen Charlotte City, and William L. Sandison, of Skidegate.

Bella Bella-Rivers Inlet Hospital, Bella Bella—John A. Pauline and Carl E. Grothe, both of Bella Bella.  
Albert—E. E. V. McClintock, of Port Alberni, and John Kirkup, of Alberni.

Hazelton Hospital, Hazelton—Stephen H. Hoskins and Samuel H. Crum, both of Hazelton.  
Stewart General Hospital, Stewart—George W. H. E. Brosey and Thomas W. Falconer, both of Stewart.

Armstrong Nursing Home, Armstrong—Levi William Patten and John Ferguson Pringle, both of Armstrong.  
Vernon Jubilee Hospital, Vernon—William McGee Armstrong and Lionel Augustine Crescent Kent, both of Vernon.

Kelowna Hospital, Kelowna—Ernest William Wilkinson and Neil Duncan McFarish, both of Kelowna.  
Salmon Arm General Hospital, Salmon Arm—N. Lyman and Frederick S. Moulie, both of Salmon Arm.

HIGHLANDERS' EQUIPMENT  
Uniforms Arrived and Latest Pattern Rifles for Whole Regiment Shipped—New Company Officer

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Currie, commanding officer of the 50th Highlanders, announced yesterday that he had received notice that the rifles for that regiment have been shipped and will be here shortly. These rifles are of the

## The Shrine of Fashion

Monday—Fifty Beautiful Suits \$13.75  
Reg. \$25.00, On Sale at . . .

# Attend This Great Stock Reducing Sale Today

Read Over Carefully This Well-Prepared List

## On Sale Monday

Regular \$35.00 Ladies' Suits at \$13.75—Perfectly tailored and mannish in style; colors of navy, black, grey and tweed mixtures. Every Suit this season's buying. Your choice of about 50 Suits, so be early.

Regular \$35.00 and \$40.00 Suits at \$22.50—Yes, madame, they are very exclusive, and styles that you will not see elsewhere. Semi-tailored models and a splendid range of materials of Bedford cords, poplins, serges and fancy mixtures. They are regular \$35.00 and \$40.00 Suits. All sizes.

Outing Skirts of Pique, Special at \$2.50—It's just about time you were thinking of buying one of these smart little Skirts, so practical for tennis, golfing and boating. Plain gore Skirt, with detachable pearl buttons and of best grade pique.

Silk Hose, Monday, 75¢ Pair—In colors of black, white, tan; double heel and toes of linen and silk, strong garter top, and best grade plated silk. A splendid wearing Hose.

Misses' Middy Suits, regular \$7.50, at \$3.95—To fit girls 10 to 14 years, of good quality mercerized cotton poplin; blouse trimmed with large sailor collar of navy drill and also large sailor tie of black satin.

Cotton Knit Drawers, 3 Pairs for \$1.00—Made in loose knee style, lace trimming, open and closed styles; extra quality. On sale today.

\$1.00 Buys These Fine Lawn Waists—About 10 different styles to choose from, low and high neck styles, also short and long sleeves. Sizes 34 to 44.

"Dolly Varden" Dressing Sacques at \$1.65—Just the little Jacket for morning wear, made of new Dolly Varden flowered muslin, in assorted shades. Very special at this price.

Ladies' Nightdresses, Very Special, 50¢—Made of good quality cambric, slipover style, lace trimmed. Well worth \$1.00 each.

Regular \$3.75 Norfolk Sweater Coats, \$2.45—A smart little Coat for outing wear, made with neat roll collar and in red and white, also navy and white; tope stripe pattern; all sizes.

Maco Cotton Hose, 25¢ pair—A splendid wearing Hose of soft Maco yarn, black; all sizes. Very special at 25¢ pair.

Fine Quality Net Yokes, 50¢—The proper yoke to wear with that low-neck waist if a high collar effect is desired; in white and ecru; all sizes.

Phone 1404

## Finch & Finch

717-719 Yates Street

Store Closes 5:30 p. m.



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Art portraiture. Careful studies of ladies and children. Enlargements, Etc.  
Ring up 4422 for appointments at studio or elsewhere.

## ARISTO STUDIO

1236 DOUGLAS ST. CORNER JOHNSON VICTORIA, B. C. Phone 4422.

## Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Syrup and Save \$2, by Making It at Home.

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large quantity of plain syrup. If you take two cups of granulated sugar, add one cup of warm water and stir about 2 minutes, you have as good syrup as money could buy.

If you will then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) in a 16-ounce bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup, you will have as much good cough syrup as you could buy ready made for \$2.50. It keeps perfectly. Any housewife can easily prepare it in five minutes.

And you will find it the best cough syrup you ever used—even in whooping cough. You can feel it take hold—usually stops the most severe cough in 24 hours. It is just laxative enough, has a good tonic effect, and taste is pleasant. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

It is a splendid remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, hoarseness, asthma, chest pains, etc.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in quinine and all the healing pine elements. No other preparation will work in this formula.

This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup is now used and trusted in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has often been imitated, but never successfully.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this recipe. If the genuine Pinex is used. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If you ask him. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

latest pattern turned out by the Ross factory, known as the "Ross Long Mark 3," with screw elevating sight, and the Highlanders will be the first regiment in Canada to be armed with them; 539 of these weapons have been assigned.

The first consignment of uniforms has now arrived, and other shipments are on the way from Glasgow, and should be here shortly.

Lieutenant G. Ager has been appointed to succeed the late Captain J. S. Lloyd in the command of G Company.

Not many years ago Russia was a strong rival of the United States in the production of petroleum. Now the Russian empire yields only about 48 per cent as much oil as California alone, and not much more than Oklahoma.

Mainier Beer on draught at the Dominion Hotel Buffet.

## The Standard Trusts Company

Head Office: WINNIPEG  
Branches: VANCOUVER, EDMONTON, SASKATOON  
President—J. T. GORDON, Esq. (President Gordon, Ironsides & Farns Co., Ltd.)  
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID.....\$ 750,000.00  
RESERVE FUND.....400,000.00  
TOTAL ASSETS.....1,750,000.00  
All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of estates a specialty. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities.  
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## Royal Standard Cinnamon Biscuits

## ROYAL Standardize your kitchen at our risk!

Do this: Buy a sack of ROYAL STANDARD and bake some of these delicious cinnamon biscuits. If you have the slightest regret at changing your pet brand of flour—if you don't really believe 'way down in your heart that no other brand but ROYAL STANDARD could have made biscuits as light and golden—YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Bake once with ROYAL STANDARD and you will substitute ROYAL STANDARD for "flour" in your recipe book for ever after.

Your grocer is ROYAL STANDARD wise—ask him.



ROYAL STANDARD Flour

## "WE DELIVER ANYWHERE"

Try Our Coronation Port

Port, per bottle.....\$1.00

The B. C. Wine Co.

1216 Douglas Street



## "Those New Silk Coats That Have Just Arrived"

At Dynes & Eddington's are really most charming, and it isn't easy to understand how they can offer such exclusive models at so reasonable prices.

"One of moire silk in a new shade of blue, gabier they call it, had such pretty peacock brocade inset at revers and cuffs. The collar was edged with knife pleats and the sleeves also had this effect. \$29.50."

"Moire antique in black was something similar in cut, with drop shoulders and rather full at the back. At the back there was a large braid knot that caught in the fullness below. Inset collar and cuffs were of gold and cream brocade. \$29.50."

"Broche of dull gold and china blue was entirely unique. Long revers coming to the bottom with the wide belt, appearing to show through and carried half round. Collar was in Tudor style. \$35.00."

"They have those light Summer Hats of lace in several styles, as well as the flower-trimmed hats in all shapes. The lace hats, in particular, took my fancy. It really is astonishing the excellent value they give for \$6.50."

"You should go there tomorrow."

**Dynes & Eddington**

Ladies' Millinery and High-Class Ready-to-Wear

728 Yates Street

Phone 3983

"THE PEOPLE'S PURE FOOD MARKET"

## Our Sunday Talk

OUR ads do not tell the whole story of the many advantages afforded by those who deal here; those who deal here need no telling, but those who do not deal here should, in justice to themselves, place a trial order with us.

POOR AND IMPURE FOODS VERY QUICKLY SPREAD SICKNESS IN THE WARM WEATHER. Your safest plan is to have "the people's pure food market" supply all your groceries and meats. You can order by phone just as well as in person.

## H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA'S PURE FOOD MARKET

Everything here for picnics, parties and campers.

741-743-745 FORT STREET  
PHONES:  
Grocery: 178 and 179  
Butcher: 2678. Liquor: 2677

Surveyors and Logging Camps Supplied. We know how to pack.

## When You Want Windows

Inquire into the value we offer, and find out how quickly we can supply you. Priced from \$1.50 upwards.

Full stocks of interior finish.

**Moore & Whittington**  
LUMBER MANUFACTURERS  
FACTORY: BRIDGE & HILLSIDE, 2697, 2802 PLEASANT ST.

## Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are not a new and untried remedy—our grandfathers used them. Half a century ago, before Confederation, they were sold in nearly every drug or general store in the Canada of that day, and were the recognized cure in thousands of homes for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism and Kidney and Liver Troubles. Today they are just as effective, just as reliable as ever, and nothing better has yet been devised to

Cure Common Ills

## 1914 Harley Davidson

The Silent, Serviceable Motorcycles  
Phone 393L or call for demonstration.

**MARCONI BROS.**  
574 JOHNSON ST.  
Immediate Deliveries

Ladies' Made-to-Order Suits From \$20

**Ah Wing**  
1803 Government Street

Open Saturday Evenings and all day Sunday

## Tea Kettle

Miss Woolridge  
1119 Douglas St., Opp. Victoria Theatre

## It Takes Two to Make a Quarrel

—but it only takes one to make it up again—that is, if he goes provided with a selection of "Homemade" chocolates and candies. Guaranteed to sweeten any temper.

**Stevenson's**  
CHOCOLATES  
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Head Store, 1007 Cook Street.  
Branches: 1111 Douglas Street, 1238 Fort Street, 1122 Government Street, 728 Yates Street.

Don't you wish you had a Camera too? We have Eastman Kodaks, Brownies and Premos. Free booklets. Why not act now?

**C.H. ROWES**  
1238 GOVERNMENT ST.  
The Old Established Drug Store

## BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME

By applying N. A. G. Washable Wall Finish throughout. Artistic, sanitary, waterproof, permanent; sixteen shades at makers' prices. Free booklet from

**Newton & Greer**  
1326 WHARF STREET

## Drink It Hot

Out of a Thermos Bottle. Stirred with or without aluminum cup. Just the thing for your picnic.

\$1.50 to \$5.00

**R. A. Brown & Co.**  
1500 Douglas Street Phone 5718

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

**S. P. C. A. Report.**—During the month of April, through the instrumentality of the S. P. C. A., the following cases were dealt with: Horses, 15; dogs, 6; cattle, 2; convictions in court, 2.

**Sanctuary Affairs.**—At the regular meeting of the Sanction Council held Tuesday the major portion of the business will relate to streets, sidewalks and subdivisions, and the by-laws which are being drafted to regulate them.

**More New Cars.**—Two of the latest pattern of the B. C. Electric Railway street cars have been placed on the Beacon Hill and Spring Ridge routes this week, and the low entrance step adds considerably to the convenience of passengers.

**Bridge Expert Here.**—Mr. J. Mottishaw, chief bridge engineer for the C. P. R., has been in the city for the past few days consulting with local officials on the matter of the plans for the proposed bridge structure to span the harbor at the foot of Johnson Street, which is to be jointly owned by the city, the C. P. R. and the B. C. Electric.

**Was Not General.**—Reports from the Meteorological Observatory yesterday were to the effect that the westerly wind, which prevailed in the afternoon, was purely local, the barometer being high and mild conditions being reported all along the coast. While the steady weather has not yet set in the official opinion is that today will be fair.

**Visitors to Cowichan Lake.**—Visitors to Cowichan Lake last week included Mr. E. Marpole, Mr. and Mrs. T. McDougall, Miss A. Green, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Brougham who are making a tour of the island by motor car. Fishermen out included Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. T. Martin, and Mr. J. E. Tanner, from Victoria.

**Invitation to Observatory.**—At the meeting of the Victoria branch of the Royal Astronomical Society last week Mr. Napier Denison extended an invitation to all the members of the society to visit the Observatory on Tuesday evening next, when he will show them over it, and they will also have an opportunity, if the night is fine, of looking at the moon through the 5-inch equatorial telescope.

**Naval Volunteers.**—Fourteen of the Naval Volunteers paraded for boat drill yesterday afternoon, in the second cutter of the Rainbow. Commander Hise was present as they pulled away from the yard. After some hard work against the gale which had begun to blow, they reached the Rainbow and boarded her. They were then drilled in signaling and heaving the hand lead, and paid a visit to the crew's nest.

**Building Progress.**—Building permits were issued yesterday by the building inspector to the West Investment Company for a dwelling on Walton Street, to cost \$2,500; to Mr. A. M. Jones, dwelling on South Turner Street, \$1,500; to Messrs. Wright Bros. & McKensie, dwelling on Moss Street, \$2,500; to Mr. John Palmer, small store on Douglas Street, \$500; to the Westholme Lumber Company, warehouse on Quebec Street, \$1,500.

**Appeared Again.**—Bailey Van Dusen appeared before Magistrate Jay again yesterday. He is accused of obtaining endorsement for a draft on Minneapolis by false pretences. He also is serving a sentence for having made a clever escape from the local station. A commission is engaged in taking evidence with reference to his case in Minneapolis, and the hearing is remanded from week to week pending a report.

**Summer School for Librarians.**—Mr. E. O. S. Schofield, Provincial Archivist, has just received notice from Mr. C. H. Gould, librarian at McGill University, that the next session of the Summer school for librarians will be held in the library of McGill University from Wednesday, June 24, to Friday, July 24. There is no entrance examination, but applicants for admission who are actually filling library positions are expected to hold at least a high school diploma.

**Yesterday's Gale.**—Mr. Napier Denison stated last night that the wind yesterday afternoon and evening attained the following velocities at the Observatory on Gonzales Hill, which is 270 feet above sea level and well exposed to the utmost force of the wind: 4 to 5 p.m., 41 miles an hour; 5 to 6 p.m., 41 miles an hour; 6 to 7 p.m., 41 miles an hour; 7 to 8 p.m., 25 miles. As anything over 30 miles an hour is reckoned a gale, it will be seen that Victoria sustained a very severe blow yesterday.

**Will Inspect System.**—A general inspection of the Sooke Lake water works system from the lake to Cooper's Cove will be made by the Mayor and Aldermen on Tuesday next. It is expected that a number of citizens will accompany the civic representatives. The party will leave the City Hall at 2 o'clock sharp and proceed to Sooke Lake, whence they will come back to Cooper's Cove along the grade line railway. An examination of the pipe-making plant of the Pacific Pipe & Joint Company at Cooper's Cove will be made.

**Victoria the Best.**—After making a trip of all the Coast cities from San Diego north, Mr. L. J. Lovejoy, late manager of the Ritz Hotel, who has just returned, accompanied by Mrs. Lovejoy, is of the opinion that Victoria is in better shape in respect to business conditions than any point visited. In California he found things particularly dull. Mr. Lovejoy says that the hotel accommodation of this city compares favorably with any along the Coast. He has accepted the position of chief clerk of the Dominion Hotel in this city, and has already entered upon his duties.

**Held on Bigamy Charge.**—Held on a warrant charging him with having contracted a marriage in this city while the woman to whom he was married some years ago in England was still alive and his lawful wife, Ernest James Whitty was arrested last night by Provincial Constable Men and City Detective Turner. He will be arraigned in the Police Court tomorrow morning on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that the prisoner, on September 15 last, went through a form of marriage at Victoria with Miss Janet Robertson, though at that date his wife, Leah Whitty, was alive and legally his wife.

**Brought Back for Trial.**—Charged with the theft of household furniture, the property of Charlie Bo, Gordon Grant, arrested on Friday evening at Vancouver, was brought back to the city last evening by Detective Heather. It is alleged that Grant rented a furnished house from Bo and disposed of some of the furniture, afterwards leaving for Vancouver. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest here, and the Vancouver police asked to be on the lookout for him. A day or two after his arrival at the Terminal City he was arrested and held for the local authorities. He will be arraigned in the Police Court tomorrow morning.

**New Milk By-Law Ready.**—The new milk regulation by-law, which has been in course of preparation for some time, will come before the City Council tomorrow night for its initial reading. The measure provided for the licensing

of all dairies, local as well as at outside island points, from which milk is supplied to city customers. It is hoped that by this means the city health authorities will be in a position to control all sources of the local supply. Strict regulations as to the maintenance of dairies, etc., are provided, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the proper sanitation of sources of supply and distribution are set forth in the provisions of the by-law.

**Inspects Protection Service.**—Today Mr. W. Morley, Inspector engaged by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, will arrive in the city from Seattle. Tomorrow he will commence his investigation of the city's fire protection service, with a view to making a report upon existing conditions, in order that the head offices of companies doing business here may be advised as to the justice of the city's demand for a 50 per cent reduction in rates on mercantile risks. This report will be entirely independent of that which was recently forwarded to the head offices by the Vancouver Island Board of Fire Underwriters, which latter report, it is stated, recommended a cut in rates of about 25 per cent.

**Back From Ottawa.**—Mr. D. N. McIntyre, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, has just returned from Ottawa, where he has been in attendance at a meeting of the Fisheries Advisory Board of the Dominion. There are two members from this Province on the board—Mr. F. H. Cunningham, of New Westminster, Chief Inspector for the department, and Mr. McIntyre. The board meets twice a year, in April and October. McIntyre takes place with the idea of formulating a general fisheries policy for the term, representatives of each Province submitting a series of recommendations. Mr. McIntyre found things generally quiet throughout the East, conditions in British Columbia being, perhaps, more favorable than in a majority of the Provinces.

## POLICE OFFICER BEREAVED

Sergeant Carson Receives News of His Father's Sudden Death at Saskatoon

After leaving his aged father in an apparently much better state of health, Police Sergeant Carson, who has been spending the past two weeks visiting his parent at Saskatoon, was informed by telegram on his arrival at Vancouver on Friday night, en route back to Victoria, that his father had suddenly expired. Sergeant Carson arrived home on Saturday morning from Vancouver. Two weeks ago he was called to Saskatoon by the news of his father's serious illness. On Thursday last Sergeant Carson bade his father good-bye, and felt assured that the great improvement shown was indicative of his recovery. But a sudden turn for the worse, took place on Friday morning, which resulted in the elder Mr. Carson's death.

The late Mr. Carson, who for some time prior to his death was residing with a married daughter, Mrs. Hopkins, at Saskatoon, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, where he was born in 1836. While a youth he came to Canada and settled in what is now Grey County, Ont. for many years he resided there, was married and brought up his family. He was widely known in that section, and four years was sheriff of the county. He leaves surviving him six children, three sons and three daughters. The sons are Senior Sergeant George Carson, of the Victoria Police Department; Mr. Carson, of Vancouver; and Mr. Thomas Carson, druggist, Saskatoon. The daughters are Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Cameron, of Saskatoon, and Mrs. Beltré, of Victoria.

## SUCCESS OF "TOM JONES"

Amateur Operatic Society Score More Successes at Yesterday's Performances

The Victoria Amateur Operatic Society got their feet under them in their second and third performances, and gave two very delightful entertainments. Special mention must be made of the singing of Miss Eva Hark, who gave very great pleasure to everyone by the manner in which she handled her sweet voice. She is very much of an artist, and will always be welcome whenever she appears on the stage. Mrs. McConnan gave a very finished performance in her two small character parts. The production of "Tom Jones" reflects the highest credit upon all concerned in it. The only objection that can be taken to it is that it is too long, but the last act is so very beautiful that it is well worth waiting for. Numerous bouquets were presented at the fall of the curtain. As follows: Five to Miss Eva Hark, four to Miss Hark, three to Miss Phyllis Davis, two to Mrs. McConnan, two to Mrs. Gibson, one to Mr. Stensland and one to Mr. G. W. Smith. This excellent organization will doubtless be the means of giving pleasure to many many pleasant entertainments next season.

## BAND PROGRAMME

Fuzellers' Musicians Will Render Attractive Numbers at Beacon Hill Park Today

The Fuzellers' Band will render the following interesting programme at Beacon Hill Park this afternoon at 3 o'clock: Bandmaster Towland. March—"The Conqueror".....David Revere—"A Shower of Smiles".....Musician Gauger. Overture—"Light Cavalry".....Suppl. Waltz—"Knights of Gladness".....Aucliffe Trombone Solo—"Asleep in the Deep".....Musician Gauger. Intermezzo—"Gretchen".....Martin Patriotic Selection—"English Airs".....Hartman Patrol—"Parade of the Two Soldiers".....Jewell Overture—"Orpheus".....Offenbach March—"United".....Daley

## THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office Victoria, B. C., at 5 p. m., May 2, 1914.

SYNOPSIS  
The barometer has fallen considerably over the interior, and westerly gales have prevailed on the Strait of Fuca and the Sound district, while on the Coast moderate winds are general. Mild weather extends across the continent to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE  
Victoria, B. C. Min. Max.  
Vancouver ..... 58 66  
Kamloops ..... 58 74  
Barkerville ..... 52 58  
Prince Rupert ..... 42 48  
Atlin ..... 32 40  
Dawson, Y. T. .... 30 46  
Calgary, Alta. .... 46 68  
Edmonton, Alta. .... 40 60  
Winnipeg, Man. .... 38 48  
Portland, Ore. .... 50 76  
San Francisco, Cal. 48 58  
Highest temperature ..... 62  
Lowest ..... 42  
Average ..... 54  
Bright sunshine ..... 54 m.

## Reducing the High Cost of Living at Fair Prices

Bread, full weight loaf ..... 8.05  
Empress Flour, 14-lb. pk ..... 85  
Empress Flour, 13-lb. pk ..... 1.70  
Tin Eggs Baking Powder with each sack, both Flour and Baking Powder guaranteed the best made or money refunded.  
Eggs Baking Powder, 16-oz. tin ..... 35  
Magic Baking Powder ..... 15  
Dr. Price's Baking Powder, tin ..... 30  
3-lb. Tin Lard, pure ..... 75  
3-lb. Tin Lard, pure ..... 75  
New or Old Cheese ..... 20  
New Zealand Butter ..... 35  
3-lb. Tin New Zealand Honey ..... 15  
Asiatic Potatoes, per sack ..... 1.50  
Local Potatoes ..... 1.50  
Pearl, Gold Dust, White Swan Washing Powder ..... 30  
Buckhead Flour, 28-lb. pk ..... 15  
Best Sockeye Salmon, 1/2 c ..... 08  
Best Sockeye Salmon, 1/4 c ..... 08  
Cave Oysters, very special ..... 10  
Creole Oysters, very special ..... 15  
Hewitt's Plaster, 40-lb. bag ..... 45  
Quaker Flours ..... 15  
Ely's 5-lb. Tin Pure English ..... 30  
June ..... 04  
Individual Soap, 1 lb. in tin and 5-lb. bag ..... 15  
Marmalade, 1 lb. in tin and 5-lb. bag ..... 05  
Beetroot Cleaner ..... 05  
7-lb. Fresh Rolled Oats ..... 35  
Quaker Oats, per pkg. .... 08  
Peas, Corn, Beans, Tomatoes ..... 10  
Our Very Special 5-lb. Bag English Biscuits ..... 15  
Country Gentleman Corn ..... 15  
3-lb. Tin Colonial Tomatoes ..... 15  
Kipperd Fresh Herring, in tomato sauce ..... 08  
Mackerel, large size, in tomato sauce ..... 08  
Spices ..... 08  
Extracts, from, per bottle ..... 00  
Corn and Glass Starch ..... 05  
Smith Catnip ..... 10  
Time Label Cut-up ..... 75  
Other Brands ..... 15

**Irish Blair**  
CUT RATE GROCER

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## EMERALDS

Accredited Bringers of Happiness

Possibly owe their delightful reputation to their extreme beauty of color, because you could not imagine any green more beautiful than the clear shade of Emerald.

All those born in May should wear their birthstone, the Emerald, because the fortunate wearer of this beautiful stone is certainly made happy by its possession. And this applies to others than the May-born.

Select one and have it mounted to suit your taste.

**W. H. Wilkerson**  
Jeweler  
915 Government Street

**DOMINION TRUST COMPANY**

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Not many years ago the lawyer was a conservative member of the trust company. He regarded its activities along fiduciary lines as an invasion of his professional field.

Today lawyers and trust companies co-operate rather than compete. The one-time rivals are not only friends but allies. Members of the legal profession, with but rare fossil exceptions, now recognize the inevitable progress of the corporate executor, trustee and administrator.

The trust company to handle the business end, and the lawyer to handle the legal end—that is the ideal combination for an estate. Your will should so provide for your estate.

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"The Perpetual Trustee"  
Paid-up Capital and Surplus ..... \$2,867,970  
Trusteeship Assets ..... \$1,480,000  
Administration, over ..... \$6,518,000  
909 Government Street  
HUGH KENNEDY  
Local Manager

Good Timekeepers  
Special Prices



See our opening display of 8-day Striking Clocks.

Note new address:

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Established 1862

## Yates Street Store

To Rent—Mezzanine floor and basement. Rent \$175 per month.

No. 723 Yates Street; Portland Block.

Apply owner, P. O. Box 715, City



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And the Books You Need to Run Your Business

Should all provide you with the latest and most approved methods devised to facilitate your work, or to get the utmost efficiency from your office staff.

Probably you are not aware how important it is that your desk should be one of the new sanitary type as illustrated, and the Filing Drawer shown on the right has been found a great convenience by those who have experienced it in use.

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There is no more certain way of getting through the maximum amount of work in one day than by having every paper just where you can lay your hands on it. And there is no surer way of being able to do this than by a Macey Filing Cabinet. In several sizes to suit your particular needs.

Phone Us When You Want Anything for the Office

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OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO.

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LIMITED

Phone 730

## Recruits

There are a few vacancies in the 5th Regiment, C.G.A., for recruits. Any men desirous of joining this crack Artillery Corps may do so by making application at the Drill Hall on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.



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**A Scotch Whisky of Rare Merit**

**"STAND FAST"** Scotch Whisky, bottled in Scotland by Wm. Grant & Sons, Limited. GUARANTEED to be made from pure Barley Malt only, in pot stills.

\$1.25 per Bottle 10 Per Cent Off by the Case

**THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.**  
FAMILY WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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(INCORPORATED 1870). OPEN TILL 10 P.M.

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**We Guarantee to Save You 25% or More**

Our stock of SUMMER DRESS SILKS is now complete and it's the finest showing we've ever had. Plain Silks and Brocaded Silks in hues to delight the heart of every woman and suit every taste. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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**Sale of Sea Grass Chairs**

Large shipment just arrived—any size, any style and shape.

**Clearing Price:**  
**\$3.50, \$2.95 and \$2.50**

FREE DELIVERY

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**INTERNATIONAL TAILORING COMPANY**

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**Grand Discovery**

**Brown's Electric Clothes Stick**

For removing all kinds of spots and stains, such as oil stains, grease spots, paint or varnish, writing ink, or any other kind of spot or stain that does not destroy the material. Easily applied. The spots or stains do not return after using this stick. Indispensable for washing greasy clothes. If your druggist or storekeeper has not got it, write

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**On View**

Toasters, Kettles, Grills and Percolators, also Electric Irons await your inspection.

Hot Summer mornings are coming when you will be delighted not to have to light a fire. Let your coffee, your toast and your fried eggs and bacon be prepared by Electricity.

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**Qualicum Inn, Vancouver Island**

An Old English Inn in style, rapidly becoming famed for its comfort, good fare and homely, hospitable atmosphere.

Book to McBride Junction. Trains Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and take motor to Qualicum Beach. Apply Merchants' Trust & Trading Co., Ltd., or phone 3736, Victoria.

## JURY FINDS INDIAN WOMAN WAS MURDERED

Inquest Brings Out No New Facts Concerning Death of Mrs. Annie Frazee—Police Investigation Fruitless.

That Mrs. Annie Frazee, the aged Indian woman whose body, bound hand and foot, was found in her cottage on the new Indian reserve at Esquimalt, on Friday morning, came to her death by being feloniously killed by a party or parties at present unknown, was the gist of the verdict returned yesterday afternoon by the coroner's jury, which investigated the circumstances surrounding the case. A number of witnesses were summoned to testify, but not a particle of information, other than that already appearing in the press was adduced to indicate the identity of the murderer or murderers. Just enough evidence was taken to justify the jury in bringing in a verdict that the woman was murdered.

Dr. Raynor, who performed the post-mortem operation on the body, gave evidence which clearly indicated that Mrs. Frazee was smothered, but there was no evidence to show that she had been subjected to any attack.

The Provincial police authorities are busily prosecuting their investigation of the crime. A number of the Indians residing on the reserve have been questioned and the conclusion has been reached by the police that the deed was committed by some one who was cognizant of the old woman's habits. The police are being assisted in their search for the guilty party by Indian Agent W. E. Ditchburn and Dominion Constable Thomas O'Connell, the latter's long experience with the Indians and the respect which they have for him, having proved a material assistance in prosecuting the investigation.

Yesterday afternoon Johnny James, an Indian resident of the reserve, was detained at the city jail at the request of the police pending further investigation of his movements. James was arrested on Friday on a charge of drunkenness and was lying at the city jail until yesterday when the Provincial police, who had been looking for him, ascertained that his wife was about to pay the fine the magistrate had levied against him on Friday. He will be held in connection with the drunkenness charge pending a further investigation as to his movements on Thursday night and early Friday morning.

## FOUND DEAD IN BED

**Jack Chung Discovered by Police to Have Suddenly Succumbed on Friday Night**

When no response was made to repeated knocks upon the door of the bedroom occupied by Jack Chung, a Chinaman, lodging in an upstairs portion of the premises at 1308 Government Street, police assistance was secured yesterday morning to force entrance to the room. Chung was found lying dead in bed. The bed clothes were not disturbed and every indication pointed to his having succumbed while asleep. Sergeant Blackstock took charge of the man's effects and ordered the body to be removed to an undertaking establishment. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

Chung was about 40 years of age and had been employed in one of the numerous Chinese Clubs in the Oriental quarter. He was about on Friday evening and apparently was in his accustomed state of health.

## "RUMPLESTILTSKIN"

**Strong Casts Will Present Play in Aid of New Church Fund of St. Barnabas**

The dramatic personnel of "Rumplestiltskin," to be given at St. Barnabas Schoolroom on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5 and 6, will be as follows: King, Jocelyn Hobday; Prime Minister, Vernon Miller; The Miller, Tunnie Davis; Rumpelstiltskin, Jack Miller; Little Thumb, George Claydon; Mr. Tom Thumb, Baby Herbert Davis; Mrs. Tom Thumb, Baby Dorothy Atkinson; Nancie, Betsy Jane (Miller's daughter); Elfin Aldridge and Irene Betteridge; John (Miller's wife), Winifred Morning Duff; Lady Prime Minister, Ethel Bakshave; Lady Helen, Marjorie Gross; Countess, Christina Roberts; Nurse, Margaret Taylor; Goldilocks and Silverpelt (Fairies), Queens; Phyllis Betteridge and Monica Davis.

## STEAMERS ARE BLOCKED

**Heavy Ice on Newfoundland Coast Serious Handicap for Shipping—Gulf Navigation Difficult**

MONTREAL, May 2.—Latest advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, are to the effect that the blocking of the whole eastern coast with ice is likely to prove very serious for shipping and may result in some disaster unless a steady change in weather conditions take place.

The Allan Line Pomeranian, which is twelve days out from Liverpool, is now waiting twenty-two miles off Cape Race and some distance from the edge of the ice. She will be unable to enter St. John's harbor until the wind changes and drives the ice from her path. Very precarious is the situation of the Donaldson liner Tritonia from Glasgow, due at Botwood, Nfld., where she will pick up a cargo of pulpwood and paper. She is surrounded by ice at the entrance to Notre Dame Bay, and with the present movement of the ice, is in great danger of being wrecked. The pressure of the pack at present is slowly forcing her ashore.

Steamers in the Gulf report an equally heavy ice flow, with high winds, rendering navigation conditions extremely dangerous. Wireless reports do not mention any steamers save the Pomeranian and Donaldson liner off the Newfoundland ice flow, but several are due within the next three days.

**Another Schooner Ashore**

GOLD BEACH, Ore., May 2.—The gasoline schooner Randolph, with a crew of four, is ashore on the North Spit of Rogue River, where she struck last night. The Bandon life-saving crew is at the scene, but thus far has been unable to render assistance.

**Albion Beat Navy at Cricket**

On Saturday afternoon the Albion "B" cricket team won their match against the Navy at Esquimalt, by 115 (for 9 wickets) to 191 runs.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Napier Denison, 824 Superior Street, will not receive again until the Autumn.

Mrs. Henry Thom, Sanah Road, will receive Tuesday and not again this season.

Mrs. E. A. Palmer, Jr., of Gibraltar, leaves on Sunday afternoon on a trip to Yosemite Valley, California.

Miss Wilson, of Halliburton, Royal Oak, left on Friday afternoon's boat on a six months' visit to England.

Mrs. J. Sears, 824 Empress Avenue, will receive tomorrow, but not again until the first Monday in September.

Mrs. W. H. Safford, 1322 Richmond Avenue, will not receive on Tuesday, May 5, nor again till October.

Mrs. Robert S. Fitzpatrick, 117 Menzies Street, will be at home on Wednesday, May 6, for the last time before leaving for Toronto.

Captain Atter, of Ottawa, Ont., who has been making a lengthy visit with his daughter, Mrs. Ptolemy, 461 Quebec Street, has left on his return to his home in the East.

The many friends of Mr. Oscar Smith, who met with a serious accident on Wednesday last, will be pleased to hear he is progressing as well as can be expected.

Mrs. E. Wilfrid Sweetland (nee Hunter), will receive at her home, Broadview, 1820 Quamichan Avenue, off Richmond Avenue, on Monday, May 4, from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 p. m.

An engagement is announced by Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Peto, of Nanaimo, between their eldest daughter, Miss Muriel Evelyn Stewart, and Mr. Carlisle Colquhoun Holmes, Lieutenant of the 2nd regiment, Victoria Fusiliers, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Holmes, of 704 Esquimalt Road, Victoria. The marriage has been arranged to take place early in August.

## IMMEDIATE START

### ON HOSPITAL WORK

**Excavation Contract for New Local Institution Awarded—Only British Subjects Will Be Employed.**

In a few days work will start on the new Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, the board of directors having let the contract for the excavation to Mr. H. James, of Victoria West. Without loss of time Mr. James will commence the operation of stripping the ground and preparing the foundations for the structures which are contemplated. One of the most important features of the agreement entered into is that there shall be employed on the work only men of British nationality. This is a clause on which the directors insisted, and to which the contractor has given his signature.

Within two weeks, it is stated, tenders will be invited for the laundry and the power house, both of which will be important adjuncts to the new institution. About the same time the order for the machinery for these plants will be ordered, so that it will be available and in shape for use in plenty of time.

The main structures, of which there are, namely, the administrative building and the hospital proper, will be started as soon as possible after the excavation contractor has finished. Tenders will be asked for on the plans, the last of which are now being administered by Architect Rickford, without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated that the buildings for which provision has been made will cost at least \$400,000. With the changes which have been made in the plans recently and the expert advice that has been followed in the interior arrangements, it is believed that Victoria is to have one of the finest and most modern hospitals on the Coast. At present there are ninety beds at the local institution. The new building will have at least 200 beds. More important than this, however, is the fact that, when the demand increases to the extent that accommodation again becomes a pressing problem, it will be possible, while preserving the most economical and convenient system of administration, to construct another wing, doubling the accommodation.

Those interested in the hospital have been disappointed in learning that Miss Mackenzie, who has been appointed local lady superintendent, will be unable to arrange to leave the Zion Hospital of San Francisco, where she now is stationed, before the end of the month, that she might be able to take up her duties here immediately, but this has been found impossible. In this connection, it is stated for the benefit of those interested, that Miss Mackenzie is a Canadian by birth and education, having been brought up in Ontario and having received all her earlier professional training on this side of the line.

## DUNCAN VESTRY MEETING

**St. John's Church Reports Prosperous Year—Annual Election of Officers—Efficiency of the Choir**

The annual Easter Vestry of St. John's Church, Duncan, B. C., was held in the church vestry on Thursday evening last, The Vestry, Rev. P. G. Christmas, occupied the chair, and he reviewed the work of the church during the past year, paying tribute to those who had so loyally assisted him in church work. The year just closed, he said, was one of the most successful in the history of the church. The financial statement was read and showed that, although the expenses of the past year had been heavier than before, the people had contributed more systematically, and the church still had a small credit balance in the bank. After the passing of the church accounts, the annual election of the officers of the church was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

Church wardens: Mr. R. C. Fawcett, Vicar's warden; Mr. E. G. Smith, people's warden. Church committee: Messrs. J. R. Wilson, T. Pitt, T. Gibson, T. Reeves, E. T. Crosswell and C. Stone. Lay delegates to the synod: Messrs. A. R. Wilson and T. Pitt. Stewards: The church: Messrs. A. B. Thorp, J. Marshall, F. G. Atwood, and T. Reeves.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed in recognition of the valuable assistance and co-operation received from the Ladies' Guild. The retiring warden, Mr. T. Gibson, was thanked for his untiring and faithful performance of the many duties which had devolved upon him. The vicar spoke also of the splendid work of the choir, which, under the able leadership of Mr. Silhouette, had reached a high state of efficiency. Mr. Silhouette suitably replied.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

**Developments Planned in Island Telephone Service—Good Fruit Season Expected in Upper Country.**

Splendid progress is being made by the B.C. Telephone Co. on its West Coast extensions, according to Press reports from that section. It is proposed to string 100-pair cable from Port Alberni to the old town, where a number of applicants will be given service. Fifty poles will also be set along Beaver Creek Road, while a few small pole line extensions will be made at Port Alberni. One hundred pair cable is to be placed on Argyle Street, east of the telephone office, and additional circuits will be strung to Calgary Heights. This amount of construction will give that growing centre on the West Coast facilities that will meet present demands and take care of future growth.

Preparation of the estimate is in hand to give more extended service out of the Duncan office to districts surrounding. It is proposed to set 150 poles on Maple Bay, a district that is building up, and where there is considerable activity especially in the summer months. Extensions of poles will be made on Wicko Road, Wilson Road and Richards Road. Two additional circuits are to be strung to Cowichan Bay. Additional circuits are to be placed also to Hospital Heights, a section of Duncan in which building is taking place.

An order has been approved for the placing of 100-pair cable along Union Street, Courtenay. This will enable held orders to be taken care of.

It is definitely arranged that the Borden Line Transportation Co. will establish a freight service between Tacoma, Seattle and Nanaimo.

The company's first boat, the steamer Fulton, will be loading in Tacoma and Seattle on May 4 and 5 for Nanaimo and the business of all merchants and others who may be interested, is respectfully solicited.

This company has been operating for the past three years from Puget Sound to Victoria and Vancouver, but cannot, of course, carry any cargo between Canadian ports.

The company's steamers will accept and deliver cargo at the wharf of Messrs. A. B. Johnston Co., Ltd., at North Vancouver Drill Hall.

The contract for a new drill hall in North Vancouver has been awarded to Mr. Campbell, of North Vancouver. The announcement was made by Mr. William Henderson, Dominion resident architect, some days ago when he visited the site of the proposed structure to inspect the clearing operations, which have been almost completed.

While particulars have not been made public, it is understood that active operations on the new drill hall will start in about two weeks, or when the papers are returned from Ottawa.

## Northern Fishing Season

The run of oolichans, judging from reports from Northern British Columbia centres and the Lower Mainland, this season is exceptionally heavy. It is in progress now and will extend over three weeks. Concerning this matter The Daily British Columbian says: "Tons and tons of this delicate fish, hundreds of thousands of tons, taking the whole B.C. Coast, will go to waste during that period. Canoe Pass is simply full of them and one morning, after sending over a large consignment, local shippers were informed that the Vancouver market was already glutted and oolichans could hardly be given away. The consignment was brought back to be salted. It is curious that the oolichan, while a most delicate fish, is not popular in the industry. The reason is, people having come from where it is unknown. On the other side of the line the Columbia River oolichans are sold as fresh water smelts and under that name are very popular."

## Bees in Delta

Mr. T. Dundas Todd, bee inspector of the Provincial Government Department, spent last week in Delta, visiting most of the bee men to advise them and particularly to stimulate an interest in the industry. He reports that in cases where attention had been given last season, so that bees had good stores in August, they wintered splendidly. He also said the outlook is promising. He is at present seven-trial beekeeping in Delta, of whom the most successful have been Messrs. James Rae, Sutherland Bros., and Mrs. Gillerand. Mr. Rae, in the back yard of his town house, keeps thirty-six colonies. He is an experienced and thorough bee man. Last season his hives produced more honey than all the other apiaries of Delta combined.

## Fruit at Salmon Arm

An unusually successful year during 1913 was experienced by the Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange in the marketing of fruit and produce through the Okanagan United Growers, Ltd. This was evident by the reports submitted to the shareholders at a meeting held last week. Not only did the association handle a volume of business that is unprecedented, but profits totaling \$4,801.05 were amassed by the year's operations, and the number of shareholders was more than doubled, bringing the total membership up to 406.

## OBITUARY NOTICES

The funeral of the late Mrs. Isabel Shields took place yesterday at the family residence, 2311 Yates Street, and later at St. Stephen's Church, where the Rev. P. A. P. Chadwick conducted the services. The choir from the church sang the hymn "Lead Kindly Light." The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. R. Colquhoun, D. Fisher, H. J. Symons, A. C. McInnis, P. Main and J. Martin.

## Births, Marriages, Deaths

**BORN**

PORTER—On May 1, at 503 Mary Street, Victoria West, to the wife of Harry Porter, (widow), 2 boys.

**MARRIED**

LUND—On May 2, to Mr. A. Joseph Lund, 281 Belmont Ave., a son.

**DIED**

HOPKINS—On May 1, at his son's residence, 2414 Placid Street, Edward H. Hopkins, a resident of the city for the past 20 years, age 74 years, born in England. The deceased leaves to mourn his loss, besides his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Archibald Trickett, Vancouver, one son, W. L. Hopkins, at above residence, and one daughter and two sons in England.

The funeral will take place from the chapel of Messrs. Banda Funeral Home, 1515 Quilley Street, on Monday afternoon, May 4, at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Hermap Carou will officiate.

**CARD OF THANKS**

Mrs. J. W. Porter and family wish to return thanks to their many friends who have shown so much kindness and sympathy in their recent bereavement.

**TONE!**



Tone is one of the prime considerations in a piano. The

**Gerhard Heintzman Piano**  
(Canada's Best)

Contains only the best quality of materials throughout. Gerhard Heintzman scales are perfect, insuring lasting tone.

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Western Canada's Largest Music House

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A new consignment just arrived with adjustable backs, divided and one-piece leg rests, beautifully finished. For sale or hire. See us for terms.

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CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, LAPWELDED STEEL PIPE, ETC.

**The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association**

All old boys of British Public Schools now in Vancouver Island, B. C., are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name, (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary.

**A. R. SHERWOOD**  
Box 812, Victoria, B. C.

**Jingle Pot Coal**

**Reduced**

Until further notice we will sell the genuine

**JINGLE POT COAL**  
at  
**\$7.00 per Ton Delivered**

"We never have and never will make an extra charge for OAK BAY deliveries."

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## Courtney

Twenty acres, practically all cleared, with barn, stables and chicken houses, including heavy tract of horse, driving horse, 2 milking cows, pigs and chickens, wagon and harness, buggy, separator and all farm implements and tools. We offered this property two weeks ago for

\$11,500

The house has since been destroyed by fire and the owner will now accept

**\$7,500**

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60 ft. 4 in. 15-16 shafting,  
with 18 in. drop hangers  
and pulleys.

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by mail. Note these prices:

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moderate prices.

## In Women's Realm

BY MARIA LAWSON



MRS. R. R. JAMESON

**The Exile**  
I watch the steady march of stars  
Till day draws near the eastern haze  
And midnight shadows westward  
drawn.

Fade before the desert dawn.  
The mighty silence is not stirred  
By rustling leaf or waking bird;  
The sun looks down a hazy red  
A braiser in a burnt-out sky.  
On quivering butte and writhing plain,  
A land that has forgotten rain!

The spring of English turf is sweet  
Beneath the tread of tired feet,  
And sweet to aching English eyes  
The misty grey of English skies  
And soft the drip of Autumn rains  
On Dorset downs and Devon lanes.

Alas! Three thousand miles and more  
Upon the ocean's shifting floor,  
Ere flashes on our straining sight  
The evening star of Betty light.  
Of through the morning fog looms red  
The joyous vision of Betty Head,  
The screaming hawk wheels up the sky,  
Yonder is England, here am I.

—By Walter Peirce.

**A Children's Page**  
No one needs greater wisdom than  
the man or woman who undertakes the  
responsibility of Judge of the Juvenile  
Court. A mistake made by such a  
judge may ruin the whole life of an  
innocent child.

That a woman has been considered  
by the authorities worthy to occupy  
this position in the large and growing  
city of Calgary is a cause of pride  
and interest to women all over Canada.  
Mrs. R. B. Jameson, president of the  
Local Council of Women, and has been  
active in many movements for the  
betterment of conditions. Her idea is  
that the city is a woman's sphere as  
well as the home. She says: "We may  
make home at least places, but we can  
not keep our children always in it,  
and our greater work is to mold  
society so that it will be a safe place  
for them when we enter it."

The illustration for this page is  
taken from "The Woman's Century,"  
now the recognized organ of the  
Women's Council. It is published in  
Toronto.

**A Teller of Stories**  
Story telling is a very old form of in-  
struction and a very effective one. In  
our day the story teller has given place  
to the preacher or the lecturer. Books  
of history contain a few stories, and  
the school teacher is apt to think he  
far too busy to spend his time in read-  
ing or telling stories.

Yet, we would have but little history  
if it had not been for the singers and  
ballad mongers who kept alive in the  
minds and hearts of the people the tra-  
ditions of their heroes and the deeds by  
which they won fame.

We know that the Great Teacher told  
noblest stories, a few of which have  
been preserved and for two thousand  
years have made the world happier and  
better.

An Englishman has come to the  
United States to revive among his people  
this good old custom. His name is Mr.  
Frederick J. Gould, and he is the founder  
of the Moral Instruction League of Great  
Britain. This "white-haired old school-  
master" is being listened to by learned  
professors as well as by all  
classes of teachers. He has been  
brought to the United States by the In-  
ternational Child Welfare League and the  
University of Wisconsin.

He believes that children of all races  
and every creed can be taught by stories.  
He says he does not believe in moralizing,  
but rather in a revelation by means of  
history, biography and legend of what  
has been done finely and nobly.

The children in whom Mr. Gould tells  
his stories are from eleven to fourteen  
years old, for he thinks that this is the  
best time for the inculcation of moral  
principles. Mr. Gould told an inter-  
viewer how he came to take up this  
work. "He said:

"I taught in a small country school,  
where there were girls and boys, and I  
taught in larger schools, where there  
were only boys. In both cases the feel-  
ing was borne in upon me that in our  
school system that which is most essen-  
tial to the making of a good citizen, high  
ideals of service, self-control, truthfulness,  
kindness, and like virtues, is ignored,  
certainly not directly taught.

There is little instruction, which is re-  
quired in the English public schools,  
but it is as dry as dust, unfeeling in its  
treatment, and does not do for the children  
what the school should do in inculcat-  
ing the highest ideals."

It may be that Mr. Gould has dis-  
covered a more vital way of teaching  
moral truths than that which earnest  
men and women have been carrying on  
all these years. He is not the first to  
study the art of story telling in modern  
times, but it may very well be that in  
his personality, his inspiration, or his  
methods, he has something distinctive  
which he can impart to others for the  
good of the children.

**A Good Foundation**  
The appointment of Mr. John Kyle to  
organize industrial and technical educa-  
tion in this Province and of Mr. Gibson  
to introduce the teaching of agriculture  
are steps in the evolution of our educa-  
tional system that will commend them-  
selves to most people. It is not to be  
expected that when the new Normal  
School is opened there will be a revolu-  
tion in school methods or thought that  
pupils and teachers are unprepared for  
the advance.

For some fourteen years the boys of  
Victoria schools have had their hands  
and eyes trained in the manual training  
classes, and under Mr. H. Dunnell's effi-  
cient supervision the work has been  
extended to all the principal centres of  
the Province.

Brush work and drawing were intro-  
duced almost, if not quite, simultane-  
ously. Sir William Macdonald gener-  
ously furnished the first manual train-  
ing centre and paid all expenses. This

was done of course, with the approval  
of the Department of Education. The  
experiment proved so successful that  
the teaching became a part of our  
school system.

Under Miss Mills, in our own city,  
Mr. Kyle, in Vancouver, and Mr. Blair  
in the Normal School, drawing and  
color work were carefully taught. Later,  
as has been seen, Mr. Kyle took Mr.  
Blair's place. The young teachers were  
helped by the inspectors and older  
teachers who had not had the advan-  
tage of special instruction took pains to  
qualify themselves. The Province owes  
much to those who gave up their spare  
time to learning what was to them a  
difficult subject, and to the supervisors  
who aided them and instructed them.

While all pupils learned drawing,  
only the boys took manual training. It  
was owing to the representations and, in  
Victoria, with the help of the Women's  
Council, that domestic science was in-  
troduced into city schools. It was felt  
that as homemaking would be the voca-  
tion of most of the girls, they should  
receive training in the public schools.

Equally important, from an educa-  
tional point of view, was the teaching of  
sewing, in which the girls of the Coast  
cities have become proficient. As in the  
work of manual training, so in that of  
sewing, the aim is not so much to  
make a finished piece of work as to  
train the pupil.

There is only space here to allude to  
the clay modeling, the weaving and pa-  
per folding, which form part of the educa-  
tion of the little children.

It is, however, important to add that  
in Victoria, before the introduction of  
manual training, the boys and girls re-  
ceived physical drill, in which the  
muscles of the body were strengthened,  
while habits of cheerful obedience were  
formed. To this regular outdoor exer-  
cise many of the young men and women  
of this city owe their fine physique,  
while to the example, as well as the pre-  
cepts of their instructor, is due, in no  
small measure, whatever is best in their  
characters. Physical culture has now  
become part of the educational system  
throughout the whole Province.

With pupils whose bodies have been  
strengthened by the habit of outdoor  
exercise and who have learned, at the  
manual training bench, in the cooking  
school, or sewing class, the use of their  
hands and eyes, who have studied the  
elements of design and acquired some  
skill and taste in the use of colors, it  
should not be difficult to go a step  
further on the way to technical or voca-  
tional training.

Nature study has been carried on in  
our public schools for many years, and  
chemistry and botany taught in high  
schools. The observations of the children  
and the theories they have learned  
should be a help to practical lessons  
in agriculture.

In what has been said, the aim has  
been to show that for years, slowly and  
carefully the Department of Education  
has been laying a foundation for the  
technical training which it is hoped will  
prepare young men and women for a  
life of usefulness.

This article is already long, but the  
writer would not like to leave the im-  
pression that the teachers who spend  
their time in showing boys and girls how  
to gather, grow and design, and the  
wise and good of the past are less  
efficient or less useful than those who  
prepare them for success in the work-  
aday world.

The brain is greater than the hand,  
however skilled it may be, and the  
world owes most to its thinkers. It is  
easy to over-rate the value of technical  
and what is called practical education.  
It is a great thing to make good workers.  
It is far better to make wise men and  
women. Perhaps, in the past, we have  
forgotten that the schools should fit  
pupils to earn their living. We must  
not now go to the opposite extreme and  
make our children mere wage earners.  
It is still true "That the life is more  
than meat and the body than raiment."

### The Women's Canadian Club

The following article on the aims of  
the Women's Canadian Club was con-  
tributed by a valued member of the  
society who was prompted to write it  
after hearing the address of the  
Premier, Sir Richard McBride, on  
Wednesday:

"May not the ends for which this  
organization was mainly formed, be  
stated as follows: First and foremost,  
the Canadian Club has as its highest  
purpose, welding together in patriotic  
union the women of our vast Dominion.  
Sir Richard McBride touched on this  
great object when he urged the mem-  
bers of the club to extend the warm  
hand of welcome to newcomers to our  
shores, and pointed out our peculiar  
privilege, situated, as we in Victoria  
are, at the extreme Western gate of  
the Empire, and with the bright  
promise of a phenomenal growth and  
development opening up before us.

"Secondly, it is the purpose of the  
club to interest its members in the  
history, development and government  
of the land, so that their love of coun-  
try shall be a deep and worthy pas-  
sion, based upon an intelligent concep-  
tion of the dignity and status of  
Canada—as an integral part of the  
greatest Empire the world has yet seen  
or of which it has any record.

"Thirdly, the Canadian Club sets as a  
bond of union among the widely sepa-  
rated Provinces of our vast Dominion,  
stretching as it does from sea to sea  
across the continent. No matter in  
which part of Canada they may  
happen to locate, through the  
medium of this organization may have  
the cheering hand of fellowship ex-  
tended to them to the degree to which  
that branch of the club shall live up  
to its obligations and ideals. How  
great a boon this bond of patriotic  
fellowship is to many a newcomer who  
has had to leave his low centre of  
relationships and interests to find a  
new home among strangers none may

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set table or buffet (loaned free  
with order). Come in and see us  
about it. Inexpensive and  
popular priced, really good.  
Cuttery, etc., for hire.

## Masters' Tea Rooms

Fort Street, Near Douglas

fully know save those to whom the  
trying experience has come.

"The Canadian Club should be to its  
members as a home-centre wherein all  
are related by ties of nationality—  
being Canadians either by birth or by  
adoption, and closely united by com-  
mon interests and ideals.

"We hope that are long branches of  
this great club may be formed in  
every town and village throughout  
Canada. Among the many organiza-  
tions into which the active social life  
of today focuses itself there is no  
other so distinctively Canadian as is  
this club, and while true to and proud  
of the dear Motherland from whence  
so many of us have sprung, yet as  
Canadians we now feel as Kipling has  
admirably expressed it:  
"Daughter am I in my mother's house,  
But mistress in my own."

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of things to you. It means that  
you cannot be dissatisfied—you  
always have a "come-  
back." Its the guar-  
antee we give with  
Fit-Rite Tailored  
Clothes, and the  
makers stand  
behind us to the  
last ditch.



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have you look  
over our new  
Spring Models  
—when you are  
ready.

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Life Class, Miss Kemp, Tuesday.  
Modelling, Mr. Dermott, Wednesday.  
Grammar of Design, Miss L. M.  
Mills, Thursday.  
Metal Work, Jewelry, Etc., Miss O.  
Meadows, Friday.  
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Are the ideal furniture—com-  
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obtainable just now.  
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Choose Yours Today and Save  
on the Cost

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can always get the latest up-to-date styles, and the quality is of the highest stan-  
dard, and the price is consistent with that standard.

New arrivals in black moire and chiffon taffeta coats, cut in fashion's most  
approved style. Queen Bess Coat, the rage of New York and Paris, now being  
shown.

A splendid showing of Summer Dresses from \$1.25 and up.

Our line of novelty and plain tailored Suits is complete, come in at your  
leisure and inspect these beautiful garments, you will not regret the time spent.

### "Today's Style Today"

No  
Two  
Alike

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The  
**Ladies' Sample Suit House**  
1208 Government Street  
UPSTAIRS.  
OPPOSITE UNION BANK—TELEPHONE 1901

All  
Alter-  
ations  
Free



## DATE IS FIXED FOR FIRST CLUB REGATTA

Victoria Amateur Athletic Association Will Hold Inaugural Event May 16—Many Oarsmen in Training Now.

Saturday, May 16, has been fixed as the date for the first club regatta by the Victoria Amateur Athletic Association. The regatta will be held on the George course. Entry blanks have been posted at the club and already thirteen names have been received, giving assurance of some keen competition.

The names of those entered so far follow: A. Morton, C. Carroll, M. A. Vient, R. D. Travis, K. Raymur, D. Diespecker, R. Mueller, L. Diespecker, S. Hewitt, C. E. Straker, H. S. Flett, A. Dorman and W. S. Hewitt.

At a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening the crews will be finally selected and the programme drawn up. The events will include at least one canoe race. It is intended to make this branch of the aquatic sport a regular part of the club's activities this season.

According to W. N. Kennedy, one of the most prominent oarsmen of the club, this year's outlook is much more promising than was the case last year. "This is due," said Mr. Kennedy, "chiefly to the fact that we do not have to depend on the inexperienced men as we did in 1913. We have practically kept the 1913 squad intact, and besides, have a number of new men in training who shape up very capably. There are, also, more youngsters and veterans in steady training at the present time than there ever were in the preceding season."

Three crews are working to qualify to represent the club in the four oared events. The pick of these appears to be the one composed of the following:

A. Chalk (stroke), B. Scott (3), W. Day (4), and H. Sinclair (bow). Another which is rowing strongly is: M. Scott (stroke), M. Gowan (3), J. Houston (2), and J. Simpson (bow). The third is a 140 pound crew, the personnel of which is: D. Travis (stroke), K. Raymur, F. Mueller and L. Diespecker.

Among those in training are: A. H. Smith, A. Dorman, R. Mueller, L. Diespecker, R. Mensies, V. Bendroff, S. Armstrong, H. Blake, L. Diespecker, W. Taylor, A. Taylor, A. Roberts, S. Pauline, H. R. Wootton, A. Chalk, W. S. Day, C. B. Pearson, K. Raymur, R. Travis, V. Carter, C. S. Beeson, H. Flett, C. S. Robinson, C. C. Ray, F. Forrester, W. Redfern, S. Hewitt, H. Shaw, and T. W. Bingham.

The club will send a four oared crew to Vancouver, on May 24, to compete in a big regatta at which several other clubs will be represented it is expected.

## OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR OLD COUNTRY CRICKET

Calmer Conditions Prevail Than Last Season—Change of Captains in Five Counties—Spooner to Play.

The English cricket season will open under much calmer conditions than those that prevailed twelve months ago. This time last year the air was much disturbed. Regulations of the most drastic character were due for discussion by the advisory committee, Northamptonshire having gone so far as to propose that all first class county matches should in future be restricted to two days. A counter-move had been prepared at Lancashire's instigation, the leading counties having agreed to protect themselves by reducing the number of competitors in the championship.

No one knew exactly what would happen, but when the advisory committee met at Lord's in May, Lord Harris found a way out of the difficulty. On his advice the leading counties consented not to press the Lancashire scheme on condition that, except as to awarding points, the existing method of conducting the championship should be left untouched until after the season of 1917. It would be idle to pretend that everybody was pleased with this arrangement, but generally speaking it gave great satisfaction.

The big counties made it clear that they intended to be masters in their own house, and that they objected very strongly to be dictated to by clubs they had placed on an equal footing with themselves. As the result of their action, things will, for a considerable time, go on in the old way. The one trouble at present is a question of money. There is no getting away from the disappointing fact that many of the counties are fighting against financial difficulties. In one or two quarters the position is undoubtedly critical, but for the most part there seems a hopeful spirit abroad. That at any rate is the impression one gathers from letters sent by the various secretaries.

**Appeal Well Met**  
The inherent strength of county cricket is always most clearly revealed in the hour of adversity. To give two examples: Lord Derby's appeal to Lancashire people has met with such a response that by the next three years the county committee will have no anxiety about money, and last year Lancashire—one of the struggling clubs—cleared off a debt of nearly £1,000. In face of such facts there is assuredly no need to be despondent.

With regard to the prospects of the counties no great amount of information is to hand. The most important point is that in five counties a change of captains has had to be made, pressure of business being the cause in nearly every case. Messrs. C. Bly of Surrey, E. W. Dillon of Kent, H. K. Foster of Worcestershire, J. Shields of Leicestershire, and G. A. T. Vials of Northamptonshire, have all resigned. Surrey has made no definite arrangement as to Mr. Bly's successor, but C. T. Wilkinson will take charge of the team during the first half of the season. The new captains of the other four counties are L. H. W. Troughton, W. H. Taylor, C. J. B. Wood and A. C. Smith. Though they cannot any longer give up the whole of the summer to cricket, Mr. Bly, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Foster and Mr. Vials hope to play now and then. Their partial retirement from the field is not due in even the smallest degree to a loss of interest in the game. Reports from most of the counties are to the effect that with few exceptions all last year's players, ama-



VICTORIA AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION

The above picture shows a quartette of the V. A. S. A.'s chief point winners, who, it is said, are looking forward to an even more successful season this year than they had in 1913. The V. A. S. A. has been awarded several British Columbia championships. The annual meeting of the Association is to be held within a week or so.

teurs and professionals alike, will again be in their places. The growing desire to secure young amateurs is one of the best signs of the times. Not so very long ago the amateur who could not guarantee to play in every match was in some quarters regarded rather coldly, but a wiser view seems just now to be taken by the committee.

**Spooner Hopes to Play**  
Nothing is known as to Mr. Fry's intentions this year, but R. H. Spooner, who, owing to ill-health, scarcely touched a bat last season, hopes to play frequently for Lancashire. Chas. McGeehey and Buckingham have terminated their official connection with Essex, but both may on occasion be seen in the eleven.

Buckingham has taken up an engagement in Scotland. In recognition of his brilliant work for Essex, extending over 21 seasons, a testimonial fund is being promoted on Mr. McGeehey's behalf. One familiar figure will be missed, Schofield, having retired from the Yorkshire eleven and become coach at Winchester. For the moment Yorkshire has no bowler of the same type to take his place, so there is an immediate opening for a young cricketer who possesses the necessary qualifications. The right man will be anxiously sought for during the forthcoming practice at Headingly, Leeds.

Young players whose doing this season will be watched with more than ordinary interest are Lee, the Nottingham batsman, Kilner of Yorkshire, happily well again after an operation for appendicitis, Reeves and Parsons of Warwickshire, Chester of Worcestershire—quite a wonderful lot. D. J. Knight, who has gone up to Oxford from Malvern. From this little group may come in the near future one or two test match men.

**Centenary of Lord's**  
This year is the centenary of the present Lord's ground, and in honor of the occasion there is to be a special week's cricket in June, the matches being the M.C.C.'s South African team vs. the Rest of England, and the Navy vs. the Army. A dinner will be held on the Tuesday evening.  
There is a very full programme at Lord's, the three big matches—Oxford vs. Cambridge, Eton vs. Harrow, and Gentlemen vs. Players—coming in immediately in July. Middlesex have 10 matches at Lord's and these small fixtures promise well—M.C.C. vs. the Minor Counties, M.C.C. vs. London clubs, and Old Etonians vs. Old Harrowians. As E. E. Lacey's recovery after a terribly severe illness must be a long business, the M.C.C. have appointed John Shuter to act as secretary pro tem.  
At Oxford and Cambridge the position is one of strong contrast. E. H. Knott, the Oxford captain, has a brilliant body of Freshmen to draw upon, whereas S. H. Saville, though rather badly off in regard to new talent, has eleven men at his command who have in the past two years gained their "blue."

## ST. FRANCIS TEAM DEFEATS CAPITALS

By a score of twenty runs to seven, the St. Francis semi-professional ball players defeated the Capital amateur nine at the Royal Athletic Park yesterday in a practice game. The pitchers of both sides were hard hit, but the fielding of the semi-pros was markedly superior to that of the amateurs. Staddon and McGregor pitched for the winners and Surphla and Kerr for the losers.

The Y. M. C. A. Juniors defeated the Rockies by a score of twenty-two to two. Batteries for the former, McLennan and Tye; for the latter, J. McKeown and C. McKewen.

## LOCAL BILLIARDISTS TO PLAY VANCOUVER

Next Friday night a selected team of billiardists will come over from Vancouver to play a picked Victoria team for the British Columbia championship. The matches will be played in the Westholme Parlors. The Victoria team will be chosen from the following: Messrs. Marshall, Cameron, Irish, Gowan, Woolcomb, and Atkinson.

Last year the Vancouver players won quite easily, but it is expected that they will be given a hard run for the honors this time.

## AUSTRALIAN BOXER DEFEATS LEE JOHNSON

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 2.—Frank Thorn, the Australian featherweight, outpointed Lee Johnson, the colored American fighter, in a twenty round contest tonight at the stadium. Johnson injured his right hand in a mix-up in the sixth round and for the remainder of the fight was helpless.

**Daniels Wins Bout**  
MELBOURNE, May 2.—In a twenty round bout here tonight, Jack Daniels, an English lightweight, was declared the winner on points over Alf Morley, the Australian fighter. The contest was fast throughout.

Additional Sport on Page 12.

## NEW TENNIS COURTS FORMALLY OPENED

B. C. Electric Club Starts Season on Courts at Oak Bay—Enjoyable Afternoon's Sport Despite Wind.

Despite rather unfavorable weather conditions, there being a strong wind, the formal opening of the B. C. Electric tennis courts at Oak Bay was carried out very successfully yesterday afternoon and the inaugural afternoon's play was thoroughly enjoyed.

This latest addition to the lawn tennis strength of Victoria came into being through the efforts of the office staff of the local branch of the B. C. Electric, with the assistance of the company, which provided the grounds. Two grass courts have been laid out in

the Oak Bay Park on a strip of ground enclosed by a high wire netting fence. The courts are in good condition for this time of the year and the members of the club are looking forward to some excellent sport. Almost every member of the office staff has been enrolled in the club.

The facilities of the organization include all the comforts enjoyed by other societies of the sort although of necessity, on a modest scale. One of the small buildings adjoining the grand stand at the park has been converted into a very suitable clubhouse.

Mr. A. T. Goward, local manager of the company, declared the courts open for play, and he, with Messrs. Adams, Hall and Price played the first match. Mr. Goward addressed a few applicable remarks to the members, wishing them the best of luck and sport, and Mr. A. D. King, solicitor to the company, replied in similar strain at the same time thanking Mr. Goward for the interest he had taken in the formation of the club and the assistance he had rendered.

There were thirty or more members present at the opening, the ladies being almost as well represented as the men. The ladies served a dainty tea.

## RECORD ENTRY FOR P.N.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Over Sixty Boxers and Wrestlers From Northwest Clubs Will Compete for Titles Next Tuesday and Wednesday.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 2.—Over sixty entries have been received for the Pacific Northwest Association championships which will be held at the Vancouver Athletic Club on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The list closed last night with fifty-two names enrolled. The Seattle Club wired that ten men were coming over, and that their names would be to hand this morning.

The official list compiled by Secretary Bob Scragg, of the V. A. C., follows:

**Wrestling**  
115 pounds—Frank Glabe, Spokane A. C.; T. W. Parke, Olympic A. C.; B. West, V. A. C.; W. H. Grant, V. A. C.  
125 pounds—Jas. White, Olympic A. C.; Dunc. Andrews, V. A. C.  
135 pounds—W. G. Campbell, V.A.C.; E. A. Bain, Olympic A. C.; Ernest Johnson, Tacoma T. M. C. A.; H. H. Hatch, V. A. C.; E. E. Kynoch, V. A. C.  
145 pounds—A. Boloskey, Multnomah A. C.; Jack Harrison, V. A. C.  
155 pounds—E. Thorne, Olympic A. C.; Joe Bradt, Multnomah A. C.; Geo. McCarthy, Multnomah A. C.  
175 pounds—Geo. McCarthy, Multnomah A. C.; E. P. Hanson, Seattle Y. M. C. A.; A. J. Lawrence, V. A. C.  
Heavy—George McCarthy, Multnomah A. C.; Dunc. Gillis, V. A. C.

**Boxing**  
108 pounds—C. Millicord, Commercial A. C.; Billie Ross, Multnomah A.A.C.; C. Wigston, V. A. C.  
115 pounds—Al. Davies, Vancouver Island A. A.; A. A. Ryers, Multnomah A. C.; Francis Lee, Spokane A.A.C.; Len Holliday, Commercial A. C.  
125 pounds—J. V. Monier, Multnomah A. A. C.; F. Ellington, Spokane A. A. C.; Hy. Anderson, Commercial A. C.; Stan. Clement, V. A. C.; Andy Morrison, V. A. C.  
135 pounds—S. Cropper, Vancouver Island A. A.; John Gannon, Spokane A. A. C.; Hy. Anderson, Commercial A. C.; J. Fenton, V. A. C.; Andy Morrison, V. A. C.; A. C. McKinnon, V.A.C.  
145 pounds—A. McKay, Vancouver Island A. A.; P. Atcheson, Commercial A. C.; Tom Morrison, V. A. C.; T. Anderson, V. A. C.  
155 pounds—A. McKay, Vancouver Island A. A.; Hy. Hall, Olympic A. C.; Val. Comstock, National Guard, Tacoma; P. Atcheson, Commercial A. C.; J. McCormick, Commercial A. C.; Gus. Athens, V. A. C.  
175 pounds—B. Scott, James Bay A. A.; J. B. O'Brien, V. A. C.  
Heavy—J. E. McDaniell, Olympic A. C.; H. Sibly, Commercial A. C.; J. B. O'Brien, V. A. C.



## STYLE REFINEMENT

THE difference between a well-dressed man and an indifferently dressed one is not so much a matter of dollars as taste. You are assured of perfect taste in style and fabric when you Buy 20th Century Brand Clothes.

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## TENNIS! A Delightful Game

—And everything here to make it more so.  
DORRITY and GOLD MEDAL RACKETS.....\$10.00  
Other Rackets 14 down.....\$5.00  
MAZINGER'S TENNIS BALLS, per dozen.....\$1.50  
NETS, POSTS, MARKERS, TAPES, ETC.  
Discount to Clubs

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## English Bicycles

Rangers, Rudge Wedge, or Capital Bicycles, fitted with free wheel, two rim brakes, steel rims, detachable tires, pump, bell, tool bag and toe clips. Price.....\$38.50

These Bicycles sold on easy instalments, \$5.00 down and \$5.00 per month. Every wheel guaranteed against defect for one year.

## PEDEN BROS.

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## Stock Ranch, Alberta

2,000 Acres; railway 15 miles, and good road; well watered, excellent grazing; 1,000 acres could be plowed; two dwellings, barns, etc., stock and implements.

Price \$47,500

J. H. WHITTOME & CO., Ltd.  
DUNCAN, B.C.

## The Franklin Six-Thirty

Makes

22 Miles

On One Gallon of Gasoline

Official test made by G. Harold Grant and observed and sworn to before a Notary Public by E. D. Todd and Albert Bechtel.

This is the Victoria record in the Great National Economy Contest being run by all Franklin dealers, in all sections of the United States and Canada, on the morning of May 1, regardless of weather or road conditions.

This official record made in a stock Franklin Six-Thirty touring car over the course from City Limits, Craigflower Road, to Melchoshin and return by Happy Valley Road.

Watch for the results of all dealers in the National Advertisements and in this paper. The grand average gives a true record of what is possible in the great economy car—the Franklin Six-Thirty.

Write for booklet telling the whole story. The most interesting of all automobile stories, because it represents average conditions, all kinds of roads, drivers, grades of gasoline, and different Franklin cars, and, therefore, what you can get with skilful driving.

## Grant Electric Co.

747 Fort Street

They Turn  
To Admire!  
Ride past a group  
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CLEVELAND

And watch them admire  
your wheel.

Its clean-cut graceful lines  
compel their attention.  
The sterling worth they  
recognize in Cleveland  
construction commands the  
respect of cyclists who  
KNOW.

Your new wheel will be  
a CLEVELAND if you  
examine the CLEVELAND  
LAND models now on  
display.

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Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited  
- West Toronto.

If You  
Could Follow  
A "PERFECT"  
BICYCLE

Through the Shops  
And see the care and  
precision with which  
each part is machined  
and fitted, none but a

Perfect

Could satisfy YOU.

The joining—bracing—  
screwing—bolting—  
display—a degree  
of thoroughness in  
manufacture that no  
ordinary wheel can  
replicate.  
That's why a PERFECT  
Bicycle gives  
service you can never  
hope to get from a  
lower-quality wheel.

Next to seeing a PERFECT  
Wheel "in the making" is  
to see one delivered to  
your home. Drop in and  
talk it over with us today.

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Canada Cycle & Motor  
Co., Limited  
West Toronto



Expert  
Tailoring

**Gordons Limited**

Superior  
Dressmaking

739 Yates Street

Phone 1391

## Victoria's Leading Store for Cotton Dress Materials and Shirtings

Finest quality of goods at lowest prices is the policy which has built up our enormous business in these goods. We never knew such a busy season in Cotton Dress Goods as the present. Unfortunately the big demand ran us completely out of several wanted lines, but we have since received duplicate orders of these goods, and also many other shipments, which include a number of new French novelties. Ratines and Crepes in a variety of fancy weaves still hold first places as favorites. Many of these goods can be bought only at this store, we having the exclusive agency in this city.

### Fine Cotton Crepes in the Newest Weaves

**English Crepes** in double widths in white, all the wanted colors; 42 and 44 in. Price, per yard..... **60c, 65c and 75c**  
**Figured French Crepes** in the very latest Parisian novelty effects. Colors are mauve, sky, pink and grey. Price, per yard..... **\$1.50**  
**Japanese Crepes** in plain colors and stripes. Choose from sky, royal, navy, pink and green; 30 inches wide. Prices, per yard..... **25c and 30c**  
**Scotch Crepes** come in a magnificent range of colorings in stripes. It is 32 inches wide. Price is only, per yard..... **25c**

### Novelty Weaves in Ratine

**Plain Ratine Cloth** in white, pink, sky, Alice, royal and mauve; 44 inches wide. Per yard..... **\$1.00**  
**French Imported Fancy Brocaded and Striped Ratines**, in mauve, sky, biscuit and white; 44 inches wide. Per yard..... **\$1.50**  
**Ratine Raye**, the latest French novelty weave of ratine. This material is ratine stripes on a voile background. Select from blue, pink, black and white; 42 inches wide. Per yard..... **85c**  
**Diagonal Stripe Ratine** is a pretty material, and you have a choice of the following colors: Blue and white, and grey and white stripe; 42 inches wide. Per yard..... **85c**  
**Our Exclusive Special**. Ratine Brocade on a net ground. This is an extremely effective fabric; 45 inches wide. Per yard..... **\$2.25**

### French Velours

**French Velour** is certainly one of the finest cotton materials ever sold for suits. Colors are rose, lavender and sky; 44 inches wide. Our price is by far the lowest. Sold in 5-yard suit lengths at, per piece..... **\$13.50**

### Our Stock of Piques Includes Some Pretty Novelties

**Colored Piques** in sky, dark blue, mauve, pink, black and white.  
**White Piques** in a large assortment of plain and fancy stripes and in several grades of ribbing. Splendid quality for ladies' and children's wear. Prices range from, per yard..... **25c to 75c**  
**Check Pique**. This new and pretty material is of very soft texture. It is 30 inches wide. Price, per yard..... **50c**

### Miscellaneous Cotton Fabrics

**White Bedford Cords** in narrow and wide ribs; ideal material for children's coats. 29 inches wide. Price, per yard..... **35c and 50c**  
**White Duck and Drill Suitings**, for middie waists and dresses. Per yard **25c and 30c**  
**Brocaded Poppins** in pretty shades of brown, blues and white. This is used to a large extent for coats and coats; 27 inches wide. Price, per yard..... **75c**  
**Colored Ottoman and Poppins** in a large variety of colors, makes up nicely into Summer dresses; 28 inches wide. Price, per yard..... **50c**  
**Anderson's Zephyr Gingham** in a wide range of colorings, in plain, stripes and plaids. Colors are guaranteed fast; extra wide. Prices, per yard..... **20c to 30c**  
**Duro English Shirting**, in all colors, suitable for making into men's shirts and women's waists. Our price is only, per yard..... **25c**  
**Embroidered Soileis** in pink, blue and brown. Width 28 inches. Per yard..... **\$1.00**  
**Cross-Bar and Dotted Muslins and Dinaty Stripes**. Prices, per yard, **25c, 30c, 35c**  
**Mercedized Linens** in blue, green, mauve, brown, cream, navy and white. Price, per yard..... **30c**  
**Dress Linen** in a full range of popular colors; 36 inches wide. Per yard..... **40c**

## Planning a New Home?

Let us help you. You will have many details of Plumbing which may seem easy to dispose of, but do not make the mistake of thinking that they are of secondary importance.

There are only two ways to plan your new Bathroom—the right way and the wrong way. There are only two kinds of fixtures to install—the Royal English Porcelain kind and the other kind.

We are headquarters for the finest Bathroom Equipment. This sweeping statement stands without qualification, because we have demonstrated to innumerable Home-Builders.

Every Home-Builder owes it to himself to visit our Display Rooms.



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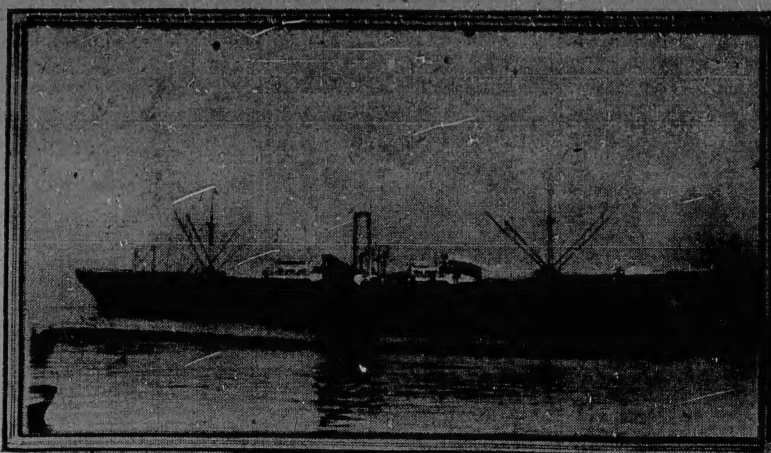
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544-546 YATES STREET

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This fine freighter, which is a sister ship to the Merionethshire, reached port yesterday on her initial transpacific voyage in the Royal Mail service.

### BRITISH SHIPPING HEAVILY SUBSIDIZED

What Great Britain Pays Out to Assist Its Mercantile Marine—P. & O. Company Gets Largest Subsidy.

LONDON, May 2.—An interesting White Paper has just been issued by the Treasury setting forth the sums payable out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in the year 1912-13 in respect to steamship subsidies for foreign and colonial services. The largest subsidy is £305,000 paid to the P. & O. Company in connection with the Brindley and Bombay, Brindley and Shanghai and Brindley and Adelaide mail services, the former running weekly in each direction and the latter two services fortnightly. Contributions from the colonies and protectorates amount to £174,000, while under the heading of sea postage for mails dispatched by the colonies and foreign countries a sum of £79,700 appears, thus reducing the total charge to the Exchequer to just under £145,700.

Subsidies to the Cunard Company comprise sums of £68,000 on account of the United States service and £140,000 (charged to the navy funds) for the right of pre-emption or hire of the vessels of the company. Other large subsidies paid by the Government include £40,000 to the Southwestern & Chatham Railway for the Dover and Calais service, £62,000 to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in connection with service to the West Indies; £32,000 to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for the Liverpool to Falkland Islands service; £15,000 to the African Steamship and the British & African Steam Navigation Companies for the West Coast of Africa service; £44,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the Liverpool and Hongkong service, and £25,000 (charged to the navy funds) for colonial services on account of the intercolonial mail service, West Indies.

The total expenditure in subsidies during the year (including the two amounts chargeable to the navy funds and the colonial services vote) was £760,000 and the net charge on the Exchequer £475,100, the balance having been made up by sea postage and other contributions from the colonies and protectorates concerned.

### WORK ON ROYAL MAIL LINERS GOING AHEAD

Three Vessels of Large Tonnage Now Under Construction at Belfast to Be in Commission Soon

That rapid progress is being made in the construction of at least three steamships of large tonnage, the Brecknockshire, Pembrokehire and Carmarthenshire, intended for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's service between London and the North Pacific, was the news brought by the officers of the British steamship Radnorshire. It is fully expected that these three ships will be ready to enter the North Pacific trade by the end of the year.

The big Belfast firm of Harland & Wolff is reported to have under construction the Brecknockshire, which is a vessel of 9,500 tons, of similar type to the fine liner Cardiganshire, while the Pembrokehire and Carmarthenshire, vessels of approximately 7,000 tons, are being turned out by the Belfast firm of Workman, Clark & Company. The indications are that these vessels will make their first voyages to this Coast by way of the Panama Canal. The Royal Mail Line, which concerns controls the largest number of vessels under one flag, plans to build up a big trade with the Pacific Coast, and it has long been known that they intend to operate round-the-world services after the Panama Canal has been thrown open to steamship traffic. With this end in view, several other steamships are under construction in British yards, two notable ones being the Gleniffer and Glenegyle, of the Glen Line, which is but one of the numerous lines controlled by the Royal Mail.

The liner Carnarvonshire, of 9,400 tons register, sister ship to the Cardiganshire, is now on her maiden voyage from London to Victoria, and is expected to reach here about the middle of June. The Carnarvonshire was last spoken on April 26, leaving Suva.

### TUG CZAR SOLD

C. F. E. Towboat Has Been Disposed Of to Greer, Coyle & Co.

It is announced by Captain J. W. Troup, manager of the C. F. E. Coast steamships, that the tug Czar has been disposed of to Greer, Coyle & Co., of Vancouver.

The Czar, which was built here in 1897, ranks as the oldest of the C. F. E. tugboat fleet, which comprises the tugs Nanosue, Qualicum and William Joffe. Following the purchase of the William Joffe, the C. F. E. place the Czar on the market.

### MAKING SINGLE VOYAGE

Steamer Kent Will Not Be Re-Chartered by Union Steamship Company

It is altogether improbable that the British steamer Kent will make another voyage to this Coast in the intermediate service of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. The Kent has reached Puget Sound on her way to British Columbia from Australia.

The Kent is under the command of Captain McGibbon. She was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, fifteen years ago. The vessel is used almost exclusively in the meat-carrying trade, as the larger part of her cargo capacity is for refrigerated freight.

The Kent is 460 feet in length, 50 feet beam and 22 feet deep.

### CAPTAIN NEWCOMBE SIGNALLY HONORED

Master of Fishery Cruiser Malaspina Presented With Pair of Binoculars by President Woodrow Wilson.

Captain Holmes Newcombe, the popular master of the Dominion fishery cruiser Malaspina, was the recipient of a signal honor at Esquimalt a few days ago. Following the arrival of the Malaspina from the North, Captain Hose, R.C.N., of H.M.C.S. Rainbow, boarded the fishery cruiser, and calling up the crew for parade, said that, acting on behalf of the marine department, he had a presentation to make to Captain Newcombe.

The latter was thereupon handed a very fine pair of binoculars, on which was engraved the following: "From the President of the United States to Holmes Newcombe, fisheries inspector, in charge of the Canadian Government steamship William Joffe, in recognition of his humane services in effecting the rescue at sea on November 17, 1912, of the master and crew of the American schooner E. K. Wood." It will be remembered that the crew of the E. K. Wood had a very close call for their lives on the west coast of Vancouver Island. But for the timely appearance of the William Joffe half a dozen men would have lost their lives.

The Malaspina is expected to remain at Esquimalt until the middle of the month, when she will leave on her third Northern cruise. Prior to that time it is expected that Admiral Kingsmill will be here on his annual tour of inspection.

### ORDERED TO ENGLAND

Chief Engineer Dunlop, of Niagara, Will Superintend Installation of Engines Aboard New Liner

VANCOUVER, May 2.—Chief Engineer J. Dunlop, of the oil-burning liner Niagara, received instructions yesterday from the Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand, to proceed to the United Kingdom to superintend the installation of the engines in the new liner now building for the British Columbia Auckland-Sydney trade. The liner will be larger than the Niagara, and will be fitted with geared turbine engines, and Chief Engineer Dunlop will follow the whole constructional work as it appears to the engine-room. He was selected for similar duty when the Niagara was building, and today is receiving congratulations upon his selection in connection with the new liner, which will be a 15,000-ton vessel.

The British steamer Crocydon, which recently went ashore at Barbuda, and which is expected to become a total wreck, is valued and insured in London for \$150,000.



Collier Thor Returns to San Francisco-Nanaimo coal trade after long absence. The Thor passed up the Straits yesterday afternoon for Nanaimo.

## LINER'S FUNNEL WAS RED HOT ON VOYAGE

Skipper of Radnorshire Deprecates Steam Generating Qualities of Japanese Coal—Journey Across Pacific.

"Well, we had the satisfaction of heating the Pacific time of the Merionethshire, anyway," chimed the officers of the Royal Mail liner Radnorshire, after that vessel had voyaged alongside on her initial voyage to Victoria. Captain Willatts and his merry men at first refused to talk of anything else but the performance of the Radnorshire as compared with that of her sister ship, the Merionethshire. On that memorable voyage the Merionethshire crossed the Pacific in twenty days. The Radnorshire did it in sixteen days, which accounts for the high spirits of those who have nursed the good ship through many a gale. If the Radnorshire ever returns to this Coast again, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that she will attempt to lower the time of the much vaunted Cardiganshire.

Captain Willatts can hardly be termed a champion of the steam, generating qualities of coal that is mined in Japan. "Why it all shot through the funnel," he exclaimed, when in a reminiscent mood on the bridge deck after the vessel had been warped to her berth. "Just take a look at her stack. It was red hot during the voyage." The captain roared one cautiously peeped at the funnel casing and it sure gave evidence of a hard time. The paint was blistered and scorched, and as one of the seamen remarked, "resembled a fishing net, all kinds and full of holes." Fortunately the holes stopped at the paintwork or she might have resembled a sieve. However, now that it is within striking distance of good British collieries, Captain Willatts is of the opinion that it will be advisable to give the stack a scraping and a new coat of paint before the again puts to sea.

On the whole the Radnorshire had a good voyage from London by way of the Orient. She encountered a few storms in the Pacific, and as she neared this Coast her progress was barred by dense banks of fog.

The Radnorshire is a handy type of freighter, but she was not built for speed. Among other cargo, the Radnorshire brought 20,000 mats of Oriental reed for discharge at the port. Another choice consignment for local consumption was made up of 400 cases of Scotch whisky. The liner got away from the Outer Docks about midnight for Vancouver, and she will later proceed to Puget Sound ports.

**Agent Appointed**  
Mr. Frank White, formerly identified with the shipping firm of Dowell & Co., has been appointed to represent the shipping interests of the Radnorshire. Mr. White is also agent for the Hamburg-American Line and the Danish East Asiatic Line.

**Magnetic Arrives**  
The White Star-Dominion liner Magnetic is due at Quebec this morning from Liverpool.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(By Government Wireless.)

**6 p. m.**  
Tatooch-Alister; S. W.; 17 miles; 20.04; 47; sea moderate. Passed in S.S. Georgia, 330 p. m.; in S.S. Thor, 230 p. m.; in four-masted steamer, 345 p. m.  
Point Grey-Rain; S. W.; 29.90; 55; sea smooth. Spoke S.S. Prince Rupert, due 6 p. m.  
Cape Lazo-Cloudy; calm; 29.95; 50; sea smooth.  
Pachena-Rain; fog; N. W.; 29.80; 49; sea smooth.  
Estevan-Cloudy; calm; 29.79; 48; sea moderate.  
Alert Bay-Rain; calm; 29.84; 54; sea smooth.  
Triangle-Cloudy; S. W.; 30.08; 45; sea moderate. Spoke S.S. Princess Ena, 12:40 p. m., off Pine Island, northbound; spoke S.S. Spokane, 3:45 p. m., leaving Millbank Sound, northbound; three-masted steamer, northbound, at 5 p. m.  
Dead Tree Point-Clear; calm; 29.85; 58; sea smooth.  
Ikeda Bay-Cloudy; N. light; 29.77; 48; sea smooth.  
Prince Rupert-Cloudy; calm; 29.55; 45; sea smooth. Passed in S.S. Venture, 4:30 p. m.

### EMPRESS OF ASIA DUE

C. F. E. Turbiner Scheduled to Take Up Her Berth Early This Morning From the Orient

Completing a fast inward trip from the Orient the C. F. E. liner Empress of Asia, Captain Sam Robinson, is scheduled to take up her berth at the Outer Docks at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The Empress of Asia is just over nine days steaming from Yokohama. On her present trip the Asia has a large number of passengers in the saloon.

She will be met by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. F. E., who intends to return to the Mainland aboard the turbiner.

Rainier Beer on draught at the Dominion Hotel Buffet.

### COLONIST SHIPPING GUIDE

**Ocean Steamships To Arrive**  
Radnorshire, from London.....May 3  
Sudamerica, from London.....May 3  
Cuxco, from Salina Cruz.....May 3  
Empress of Asia, from Orient.....May 3  
Ava, from London.....May 3  
Antiochia, from Liverpool.....May 3  
Dunlop, from London.....May 3  
Montclair, from Orient.....May 3  
Chicago, from Orient.....May 12  
Hercules, from Hamburg.....May 12  
Shidzuoka, from Orient.....May 20  
St. Paul, from Hamburg.....May 20  
Empress of Japan, from Orient.....May 24  
Benedictor, from Liverpool.....May 24  
Mauritius, from London.....May 24  
Hercules, from Hamburg.....May 24  
Empress of Russia, from Orient.....May 24  
Tampa, from Orient.....June 2  
Eden, from Liverpool.....June 2  
Gleniffer, from London.....June 10  
Tacoma, from London.....June 11  
San Francisco, from New York.....June 11  
Carnarvonshire, from London.....June 12  
Aki, from Orient.....June 12  
Sankha, from Hamburg.....June 12  
Makura, from Australia.....June 23  
Muskoka, from Liverpool.....July 1  
Sado, from Orient.....July 1  
Yokohama, from Orient.....July 15

**In Port**  
H.M.C.S. Rainbow.....Esquimalt  
C.S. Retriever.....Esquimalt  
Cyclops, for Orient.....May 13  
Empress of India, for Orient.....April 30  
Yokohama, from Orient.....May 5  
Mexico, from Orient.....May 12  
Niagara, from Australia.....May 13  
Cardigan, from Liverpool.....May 13  
Empress of Asia, for Orient.....May 14  
Ava, from Orient.....May 19  
Shidzuoka, from Orient.....May 19

**Sailed**  
Chicago, from Orient.....May 22  
Empress of Japan, for Orient.....May 22  
Empress of Asia, for Orient.....May 22  
Tacoma, from Orient.....March 21  
Panama, from Orient.....April 2  
Empress of Japan, for Orient.....April 2  
Aki, from Orient.....April 7  
Panama, from Orient.....April 7  
Sado, from Orient.....April 21  
Seattle, from Puget Sound.....April 28  
Muskoka, from Liverpool.....July 1  
Empress of India, for Orient.....April 30  
Radnorshire, from London.....May 3

**Sailing Vessels Coming On Coast**  
County of Victoria, from Valparaiso.....August  
Alliance, from Valparaiso.....August  
Augusta, from Valparaiso.....August

**Sailing Vessels in Port**  
Schiffel, from Santa Rosa, Valparaiso, from Salaverry

**Coastwise Sailings**  
TO VANCOUVER: Princess Charlotte, 10:30 a.m.; Princess Charlotte, 2:30 p.m.; Princess Alice, daily, 11:45 a.m.; Prince Rupert, 10 a.m., Thursdays; 10 a.m., Thursdays.

TO SEATTLE: Princess Charlotte, daily, 4:30 p.m.; Prince George, 10 a.m., Thursdays; 10 a.m., Thursdays, except Sundays.

TO PRINCE RUPERT: Prince Rupert, Mondays, 10 a.m.; Prince John, Prince Albert, alternate Fridays, 10 a.m.

TO DAYTON: Princess Maquinn, Wednesdays, 11 p.m.

TO COMOX: Charnier.

## FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.



## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

To EASTERN CANADA  
UNITED STATES POINTS

-AND-

## To Europe

Take Advantage of the Return

## Summer Tourist Excursion Fares

On Sale June 1 to Sept. 30. Return Limit Oct. 31

|                    |          |                  |          |
|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Montreal .....     | \$105.00 | Detroit .....    | \$ 83.50 |
| New York .....     | 108.50   | Toronto .....    | 92.00    |
| Portland, Me. .... | 110.00   | Buffalo .....    | 92.00    |
| Boston, Mass. .... | 110.00   | Atlantic City .. | 111.30   |
| Philadelphia ..... | 108.50   | Niagara Falls .. | 92.00    |

Choice of Routes. Liberal Stop-Overs

It is a pleasure to assist you in making your trip a comfortable and enjoyable one.

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AGENCY FOR ALL ATLANTIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES

## Union Steamship Co. of B. C., Ltd.

## Northern British Columbia Service

SS. CAROLAN, sailing from Victoria every Wednesday at 11 p.m., calling at Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Nemo, Bella Bella, Hartley Bay, Rivers Inlet and Bella Gola.

SS. VENTURE, sailing from Vancouver every Tuesday at 11 p.m., calling at Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Nemo, Bella Bella, Hartley Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Prince Rupert and Nees River.

SS. CHELOISE, sailing from Vancouver every Friday at 11 p.m., calling at Powell River, Campbell River, Qualicum Cove, Alert Bay, Bella Bella, China Hat, Swanson Bay, Butedale, Claxton, Prince Rupert and Granby Bay. For rates, etc., apply to

JOHN BARNESLEY, Agent.

1003 Government Street.

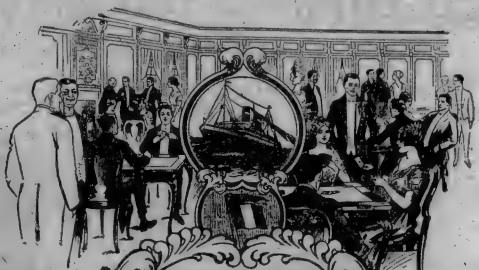
Phone 1925.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo  
Railway Company

Trains 1 and 2 leave B. &amp; N. Ry. Depot, Store Street, at 9 a.m. and 3:15 p.m., respectively, daily for Oyster Bay, Esquimalt, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Wellington, Port Alberni, Combs, Millers, Cameron Lake, Alberni and Port Alberni, leaving Victoria 9 a.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning leaves Port Alberni 11:15 a.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Cowichan Lake, leaving Victoria 9 a.m., Wednesday and Saturdays, returning, Cowichan Lake 3:15 p.m., connecting at Duncan. Tickets on sale half an hour before train's departure.

L. D. Chetham, City Pass. Agent.

C. P. R. Offices, 1102 Government Street. Phones 1594 and 174

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of the  
ALSATIAN AND CALGARIAN  
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320 HOMER ST., VANCOUVER.

W. R. Allan, General Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg

## Cordova Bay and Elk Lake Districts

Leave Victoria Daily Including Sundays, 7:15 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 2:15 p.m., and 5:15 p.m.

The 7:15 a.m. and 2:15 p.m. in Bussard go via Elk Lake and Cordova Bay. The 10:15 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. in Bussard go via Cordova Bay and Elk Lake. Arriving at Victoria 8:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.

This Schedule to Commence on Friday, May 8

| Leave                            |       | Leave                            |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| A.M.                             | P.M.  | A.M.                             | P.M.  |
| Victoria .....                   | 7:15  | Victoria .....                   | 19:15 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 19:30 |
| Royal Oak .....                  | 7:45  | Royal Oak .....                  | 19:45 |
| Conservatories, Alta Vista ..... | 8:00  | Conservatories, Alta Vista ..... | 19:50 |
| Killarney, Tea Rooms .....       | 8:15  | Killarney, Tea Rooms .....       | 20:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 20:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 20:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 20:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 21:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 21:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 21:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 21:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 22:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 22:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 22:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 22:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 23:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 23:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 23:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 23:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 24:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 24:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 24:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 24:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 25:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 25:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 25:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 25:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 26:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 26:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 26:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 26:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 27:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 27:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 27:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 27:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 28:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 28:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 28:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 28:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 29:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 29:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 29:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 29:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 30:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 30:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 30:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 30:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 31:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 31:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 31:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 31:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 32:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 32:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 32:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 32:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 33:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 33:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 33:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 33:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 34:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 34:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 34:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 34:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 35:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 35:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 35:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 35:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 36:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 36:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 36:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 36:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 37:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 37:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 37:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 37:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 38:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 38:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 38:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 38:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 39:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 39:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 39:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 39:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 40:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 40:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 40:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 40:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 41:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 41:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 41:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 41:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 42:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 42:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 42:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 42:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 43:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 43:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 43:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 43:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 44:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 44:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 44:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 44:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 45:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 45:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 45:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 45:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 46:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 46:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 46:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 46:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 47:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 47:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 47:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 47:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 48:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 48:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 48:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 48:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 49:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 49:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 49:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 49:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 50:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 50:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 50:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 50:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 51:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 51:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 51:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 51:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 52:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 52:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 52:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 52:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 53:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 53:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 53:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 53:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 54:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 54:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 54:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 54:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 55:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 55:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 55:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 55:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 56:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 56:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 56:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 56:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 57:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 57:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 57:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 57:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 58:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 58:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 58:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 58:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 59:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 59:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 59:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 59:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 60:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 60:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 60:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 60:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 61:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 61:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 61:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 61:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 62:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 62:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 62:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 62:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 63:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 63:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 63:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 63:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 64:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 64:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 64:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 64:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 65:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 65:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 65:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 65:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 66:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 66:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 66:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 66:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 67:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 67:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 67:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 67:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 68:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 68:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 68:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 68:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 69:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 69:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 69:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 69:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 70:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 70:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 70:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 70:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 71:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 71:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 71:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 71:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 72:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 72:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 72:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 72:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 73:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 73:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 1:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 73:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 73:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 74:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 74:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 2:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 74:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 74:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 75:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 75:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 3:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 75:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 75:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 76:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 76:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 4:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 76:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 76:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 77:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 77:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 5:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 77:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 77:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 78:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 78:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 6:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 78:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 78:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 79:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 79:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 7:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 79:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 79:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 80:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 80:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 8:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 80:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:00  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 80:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:15  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 81:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:30  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 81:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 9:45  | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 81:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 81:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 82:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 82:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 10:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 82:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 82:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 83:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:30 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 83:20 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 11:45 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 83:35 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:00 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 83:50 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 12:15 | Lake Hill P. O. ....             | 84:05 |
| Lake Hill P. O. ....             |       |                                  |       |



## CRICKET SEASON OPENS IN EARNEST

Albion, Oak Bay and Civil Service Clubs Win Island League Matches on Opening Day's Sport.

In spite of a gale, which made cricket unpleasant alike for players and spectators, a start was made with the schedule of the Island League. The Albion C. C. won their first points in the "A" division of the Island League, and the Civil Service and Oak Bay in the "B" division. In addition to league matches, the University Incoignit gained the upper hand over the Victoria Golf Club by the narrow margin of 8 runs. The match between Oak Bay and Cowichan at Duncan did not take place.

**Victoria vs. Civil Service**  
The Civil Service Cricket Club won their match against the Victoria B team yesterday afternoon by 83 runs on the first innings, and thus gain their first points in the B division of the Island League.

The day went from bad to worse, as far as the weather was concerned, the wind rising from strong to a perfect gale, and blowing clouds of Sanich real estate over the ground. Spectators and players alike were numb with cold, but the interest never waned up to 5:30, when the Civil Servants only wanted about 10 runs to win on both innings after Victoria's declaration at 95 for 3. The Civil Service bowlers, Speak and Welsh, romped out Victoria in the first innings for a total of 25, the opposing wind apparently dropping Speak's balls some inches short of where the batsmen expected them to pitch. On the start of the Civil Service innings, Grant and Goward looked like obtaining equality

good analysis, four wickets falling for 11 runs, but the former had two catches badly dropped, and some vigorous hitting by Welsh and the steady defence of Hoyle, placed the side well ahead at the close of the innings.  
At 4:45 Victoria went in again, and hitting merrily all round the wicket, Grant and Goward ran up 95 in little over half an hour, when a magnificent catch in the deep field by Hoyle dismissed the latter after a really sound and brilliant innings, which included a ball driven into Fort Street for 6. It was in attempting to reach the ball that Hoyle fell, and the wind brought the ball back, after it had passed over Hoyle's head and just enabled him to reach it. Victoria declared at 5:30. Five minutes later the Civil Service went in again, to make 57. This they just failed to do at the drawing of stumps at 6:30, and the game was accordingly decided on the first innings. Speak carried his bat for a deservedly applauded 31.

**Victoria C. C.—First Innings**  
G. C. Grant b Speak ..... 57  
A. Booth run out ..... 1  
C. Coates l.b.w. b Speak ..... 1  
M. Kane b Welsh ..... 1  
E. A. Drucean, c Lloyd b Welsh ..... 0  
H. A. Goward b Speak ..... 0  
A. F. Mitchell run out ..... 0  
W. P. Hunter b Welsh ..... 0  
K. Deniston b Speak ..... 0  
P. D. Morrison b Welsh ..... 0  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 25

**Civil Service C. C.—First Innings**  
Lloyd b Grant ..... 3  
Coppinger b Goward ..... 2  
Speak b Goward ..... 0  
Booth b Grant ..... 0  
N. Jones b Grant ..... 0  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 5

**Second Innings**  
G. C. Grant c Hoyle b Lowe ..... 57  
C. Coates run out ..... 1  
H. A. Goward b Speak ..... 0  
M. Kane not out ..... 18  
Extras ..... 8  
Total (for 3 wickets) ..... 85  
Speak took 4 for 14 and Welsh 4 for 1 runs in the first innings.

**University Incoignit**  
Lloyd b Grant ..... 3  
Coppinger b Goward ..... 2  
Speak b Goward ..... 0  
Booth b Grant ..... 0  
N. Jones b Grant ..... 0  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 5

**Victoria Golf Club**  
R. M. Hebbden, l.b.w. b Radford ..... 1  
C. Martin, b Radford ..... 1  
S. Gillette, l.b.w. b Radford ..... 1  
R. N. Hinks run out ..... 45  
H. Pooley, at Arthur b Tracey ..... 0  
D. Gillespie b Tracey ..... 7  
J. Wise run out ..... 8  
L. Longhurst run out ..... 0  
P. Pemberton, c Bennett b Radford ..... 0  
D. Schofield not out ..... 2  
J. Mason, l.b.w. b Tracey ..... 2  
R. J. Horton b Radford ..... 0  
Extras ..... 4  
Total ..... 61  
Radford took five wickets for 31 and Tracey 4 for 24.

**University Incoignit**  
A. G. Tracey, b Gillespie ..... 4  
A. H. Ackroyd, c and b Gillespie ..... 0  
F. A. Parks, b Gillespie ..... 0  
R. B. Paten b Hebbden ..... 10  
H. Hudson b Hebbden ..... 1  
R. Clouston b S. Gillespie ..... 0  
H. C. Hollison b Pooley ..... 0  
T. Wenman c and b Gillespie ..... 7  
H. Arthur not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 23

**Albion C. C.**  
A. F. Hudson b Pooley ..... 13  
A. D. Radford c and b Gillespie ..... 0  
R. Bennett b Pooley ..... 0  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 13  
S. Gillespie took 6 wickets for 18; Hebbden 2 for 16 and Pooley 2 for 21.

**Albion vs. Garrison**  
The Albion C. C. defeated the Garrison at Work Point Barracks yesterday afternoon by 35 runs, in a match decided on the first innings. H. A. Goward and Gardner batted well for the winners, with scores of 23 and 19 not out, respectively, while for the losers Captain Poulkes and Sergeant Wyndham, with 20 and 23, made a bold effort to avoid defeat, but received little assistance from the rest of the team. Williams of the Albions, took 5 wickets for 24 runs. Birch, for the Garrison, 7 for 30. The Albions thus gain their first points in the A division of the Island League.

**Albion C. C.**  
H. A. Goward, run out ..... 23  
H. A. Goward, c and b Birch ..... 19  
A. C. Haynes, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
B. D. H. Drake, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
R. V. Johnston, c Read, b Birch ..... 0  
G. Wilson, c Bonner, b Birch ..... 0  
A. Gardner, not out ..... 19  
E. Parsons, b Birch ..... 6  
Extras ..... 4  
Total ..... 59

**Garrison C. C.**  
K. P. Ward, run out ..... 13  
H. A. Goward, b Wyndham ..... 13  
D. M. Grant, c and b Birch ..... 8  
E. W. Ismay, b Birch ..... 0  
C. Birch, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
B. D. H. Drake, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
A. C. Haynes, b Birch ..... 0  
R. V. Johnston, c Read, b Birch ..... 0  
G. Wilson, c Bonner, b Birch ..... 0  
A. Gardner, not out ..... 19  
E. Parsons, b Birch ..... 6  
Extras ..... 4  
Total ..... 59

**Oak Bay vs. Men's Own**  
In the match between the Oak Bay C. C. and the Men's Own Bible Class at Beacon Hill Park yesterday, the former club gained a decisive victory by 60 runs. The chief feature of the match was the cricket played by Freeman, for the winners in his two innings of 42 and 31, and the bowling of L. G. Norman and E. W. Freeman, who, for Oak Bay, took 7 wickets for 6, and 3 for 5 runs in the first innings. For the losers, A. Lea took 9 for 48, Erickson 5 for 43, in the two innings, and B. Lea 3 for 12 in Oak Bay's second innings.

**Oak Bay C. C.—First Innings**  
E. D. Freeman b A. Lea ..... 42  
A. G. Baker b A. Lea ..... 12  
C. Barker b Erickson ..... 12  
E. B. Shakespeare b Erickson ..... 2  
G. Norman b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Leatheby run out ..... 1  
L. H. Robinson b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Cotton b A. Lea ..... 0  
B. Lawrence c Green b Erickson ..... 11  
H. Hewitt not out ..... 0  
R. Despecker c Sellers b A. Lea ..... 1  
Extras ..... 2  
Total ..... 80

**Men's Own C. C.—First Innings**  
R. T. Perrie b Norman ..... 1  
S. Harris c Freeman b Norman ..... 0  
L. H. Norman ..... 0  
H. Lock c and b Norman ..... 0  
A. Green b Norman ..... 2  
B. R. Look c Hewitt b Norman ..... 0  
B. Lea b Freeman ..... 4  
W. Erickson b Freeman ..... 0  
J. Moffatt b Norman ..... 0  
G. Sellers not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 3  
Total ..... 13

**Second Innings**  
O. G. Grant c Hoyle b Lowe ..... 57  
C. Coates run out ..... 1  
H. A. Goward b Speak ..... 0  
M. Kane not out ..... 18  
Extras ..... 8  
Total (for 3 wickets) ..... 85  
Speak took 4 for 14 and Welsh 4 for 1 runs in the first innings.

**Oak Bay C. C.—First Innings**  
E. D. Freeman b A. Lea ..... 42  
A. G. Baker b A. Lea ..... 12  
C. Barker b Erickson ..... 12  
E. B. Shakespeare b Erickson ..... 2  
G. Norman b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Leatheby run out ..... 1  
L. H. Robinson b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Cotton b A. Lea ..... 0  
B. Lawrence c Green b Erickson ..... 11  
H. Hewitt not out ..... 0  
R. Despecker c Sellers b A. Lea ..... 1  
Extras ..... 2  
Total ..... 80

**Men's Own C. C.—First Innings**  
R. T. Perrie b Norman ..... 1  
S. Harris c Freeman b Norman ..... 0  
L. H. Norman ..... 0  
H. Lock c and b Norman ..... 0  
A. Green b Norman ..... 2  
B. R. Look c Hewitt b Norman ..... 0  
B. Lea b Freeman ..... 4  
W. Erickson b Freeman ..... 0  
J. Moffatt b Norman ..... 0  
G. Sellers not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 3  
Total ..... 13

**Second Innings**  
O. G. Grant c Hoyle b Lowe ..... 57  
C. Coates run out ..... 1  
H. A. Goward b Speak ..... 0  
M. Kane not out ..... 18  
Extras ..... 8  
Total (for 3 wickets) ..... 85  
Speak took 4 for 14 and Welsh 4 for 1 runs in the first innings.

**University Incoignit**  
Lloyd b Grant ..... 3  
Coppinger b Goward ..... 2  
Speak b Goward ..... 0  
Booth b Grant ..... 0  
N. Jones b Grant ..... 0  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 5

**Victoria Golf Club**  
R. M. Hebbden, l.b.w. b Radford ..... 1  
C. Martin, b Radford ..... 1  
S. Gillette, l.b.w. b Radford ..... 1  
R. N. Hinks run out ..... 45  
H. Pooley, at Arthur b Tracey ..... 0  
D. Gillespie b Tracey ..... 7  
J. Wise run out ..... 8  
L. Longhurst run out ..... 0  
P. Pemberton, c Bennett b Radford ..... 0  
D. Schofield not out ..... 2  
J. Mason, l.b.w. b Tracey ..... 2  
R. J. Horton b Radford ..... 0  
Extras ..... 4  
Total ..... 61  
Radford took five wickets for 31 and Tracey 4 for 24.

**University Incoignit**  
A. G. Tracey, b Gillespie ..... 4  
A. H. Ackroyd, c and b Gillespie ..... 0  
F. A. Parks, b Gillespie ..... 0  
R. B. Paten b Hebbden ..... 10  
H. Hudson b Hebbden ..... 1  
R. Clouston b S. Gillespie ..... 0  
H. C. Hollison b Pooley ..... 0  
T. Wenman c and b Gillespie ..... 7  
H. Arthur not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 23

**Albion C. C.**  
A. F. Hudson b Pooley ..... 13  
A. D. Radford c and b Gillespie ..... 0  
R. Bennett b Pooley ..... 0  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 13  
S. Gillespie took 6 wickets for 18; Hebbden 2 for 16 and Pooley 2 for 21.

**Albion vs. Garrison**  
The Albion C. C. defeated the Garrison at Work Point Barracks yesterday afternoon by 35 runs, in a match decided on the first innings. H. A. Goward and Gardner batted well for the winners, with scores of 23 and 19 not out, respectively, while for the losers Captain Poulkes and Sergeant Wyndham, with 20 and 23, made a bold effort to avoid defeat, but received little assistance from the rest of the team. Williams of the Albions, took 5 wickets for 24 runs. Birch, for the Garrison, 7 for 30. The Albions thus gain their first points in the A division of the Island League.

**Albion C. C.**  
H. A. Goward, run out ..... 23  
H. A. Goward, c and b Birch ..... 19  
A. C. Haynes, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
B. D. H. Drake, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
R. V. Johnston, c Read, b Birch ..... 0  
G. Wilson, c Bonner, b Birch ..... 0  
A. Gardner, not out ..... 19  
E. Parsons, b Birch ..... 6  
Extras ..... 4  
Total ..... 59

**Garrison C. C.**  
K. P. Ward, run out ..... 13  
H. A. Goward, b Wyndham ..... 13  
D. M. Grant, c and b Birch ..... 8  
E. W. Ismay, b Birch ..... 0  
C. Birch, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
B. D. H. Drake, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
A. C. Haynes, b Birch ..... 0  
R. V. Johnston, c Read, b Birch ..... 0  
G. Wilson, c Bonner, b Birch ..... 0  
A. Gardner, not out ..... 19  
E. Parsons, b Birch ..... 6  
Extras ..... 4  
Total ..... 59

**Oak Bay vs. Men's Own**  
In the match between the Oak Bay C. C. and the Men's Own Bible Class at Beacon Hill Park yesterday, the former club gained a decisive victory by 60 runs. The chief feature of the match was the cricket played by Freeman, for the winners in his two innings of 42 and 31, and the bowling of L. G. Norman and E. W. Freeman, who, for Oak Bay, took 7 wickets for 6, and 3 for 5 runs in the first innings. For the losers, A. Lea took 9 for 48, Erickson 5 for 43, in the two innings, and B. Lea 3 for 12 in Oak Bay's second innings.

**Oak Bay C. C.—First Innings**  
E. D. Freeman b A. Lea ..... 42  
A. G. Baker b A. Lea ..... 12  
C. Barker b Erickson ..... 12  
E. B. Shakespeare b Erickson ..... 2  
G. Norman b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Leatheby run out ..... 1  
L. H. Robinson b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Cotton b A. Lea ..... 0  
B. Lawrence c Green b Erickson ..... 11  
H. Hewitt not out ..... 0  
R. Despecker c Sellers b A. Lea ..... 1  
Extras ..... 2  
Total ..... 80

**Men's Own C. C.—First Innings**  
R. T. Perrie b Norman ..... 1  
S. Harris c Freeman b Norman ..... 0  
L. H. Norman ..... 0  
H. Lock c and b Norman ..... 0  
A. Green b Norman ..... 2  
B. R. Look c Hewitt b Norman ..... 0  
B. Lea b Freeman ..... 4  
W. Erickson b Freeman ..... 0  
J. Moffatt b Norman ..... 0  
G. Sellers not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 3  
Total ..... 13

**Second Innings**  
O. G. Grant c Hoyle b Lowe ..... 57  
C. Coates run out ..... 1  
H. A. Goward b Speak ..... 0  
M. Kane not out ..... 18  
Extras ..... 8  
Total (for 3 wickets) ..... 85  
Speak took 4 for 14 and Welsh 4 for 1 runs in the first innings.

**Oak Bay C. C.—First Innings**  
E. D. Freeman b A. Lea ..... 42  
A. G. Baker b A. Lea ..... 12  
C. Barker b Erickson ..... 12  
E. B. Shakespeare b Erickson ..... 2  
G. Norman b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Leatheby run out ..... 1  
L. H. Robinson b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Cotton b A. Lea ..... 0  
B. Lawrence c Green b Erickson ..... 11  
H. Hewitt not out ..... 0  
R. Despecker c Sellers b A. Lea ..... 1  
Extras ..... 2  
Total ..... 80

**Men's Own C. C.—First Innings**  
R. T. Perrie b Norman ..... 1  
S. Harris c Freeman b Norman ..... 0  
L. H. Norman ..... 0  
H. Lock c and b Norman ..... 0  
A. Green b Norman ..... 2  
B. R. Look c Hewitt b Norman ..... 0  
B. Lea b Freeman ..... 4  
W. Erickson b Freeman ..... 0  
J. Moffatt b Norman ..... 0  
G. Sellers not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 3  
Total ..... 13

**Second Innings**  
O. G. Grant c Hoyle b Lowe ..... 57  
C. Coates run out ..... 1  
H. A. Goward b Speak ..... 0  
M. Kane not out ..... 18  
Extras ..... 8  
Total (for 3 wickets) ..... 85  
Speak took 4 for 14 and Welsh 4 for 1 runs in the first innings.

**University Incoignit**  
Lloyd b Grant ..... 3  
Coppinger b Goward ..... 2  
Speak b Goward ..... 0  
Booth b Grant ..... 0  
N. Jones b Grant ..... 0  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 5

**Victoria Golf Club**  
R. M. Hebbden, l.b.w. b Radford ..... 1  
C. Martin, b Radford ..... 1  
S. Gillette, l.b.w. b Radford ..... 1  
R. N. Hinks run out ..... 45  
H. Pooley, at Arthur b Tracey ..... 0  
D. Gillespie b Tracey ..... 7  
J. Wise run out ..... 8  
L. Longhurst run out ..... 0  
P. Pemberton, c Bennett b Radford ..... 0  
D. Schofield not out ..... 2  
J. Mason, l.b.w. b Tracey ..... 2  
R. J. Horton b Radford ..... 0  
Extras ..... 4  
Total ..... 61  
Radford took five wickets for 31 and Tracey 4 for 24.

**University Incoignit**  
A. G. Tracey, b Gillespie ..... 4  
A. H. Ackroyd, c and b Gillespie ..... 0  
F. A. Parks, b Gillespie ..... 0  
R. B. Paten b Hebbden ..... 10  
H. Hudson b Hebbden ..... 1  
R. Clouston b S. Gillespie ..... 0  
H. C. Hollison b Pooley ..... 0  
T. Wenman c and b Gillespie ..... 7  
H. Arthur not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 23

**Albion C. C.**  
A. F. Hudson b Pooley ..... 13  
A. D. Radford c and b Gillespie ..... 0  
R. Bennett b Pooley ..... 0  
Extras ..... 0  
Total ..... 13  
S. Gillespie took 6 wickets for 18; Hebbden 2 for 16 and Pooley 2 for 21.

**Albion vs. Garrison**  
The Albion C. C. defeated the Garrison at Work Point Barracks yesterday afternoon by 35 runs, in a match decided on the first innings. H. A. Goward and Gardner batted well for the winners, with scores of 23 and 19 not out, respectively, while for the losers Captain Poulkes and Sergeant Wyndham, with 20 and 23, made a bold effort to avoid defeat, but received little assistance from the rest of the team. Williams of the Albions, took 5 wickets for 24 runs. Birch, for the Garrison, 7 for 30. The Albions thus gain their first points in the A division of the Island League.

**Albion C. C.**  
H. A. Goward, run out ..... 23  
H. A. Goward, c and b Birch ..... 19  
A. C. Haynes, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
B. D. H. Drake, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
R. V. Johnston, c Read, b Birch ..... 0  
G. Wilson, c Bonner, b Birch ..... 0  
A. Gardner, not out ..... 19  
E. Parsons, b Birch ..... 6  
Extras ..... 4  
Total ..... 59

**Garrison C. C.**  
K. P. Ward, run out ..... 13  
H. A. Goward, b Wyndham ..... 13  
D. M. Grant, c and b Birch ..... 8  
E. W. Ismay, b Birch ..... 0  
C. Birch, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
B. D. H. Drake, c Birch, b Wyndham ..... 0  
A. C. Haynes, b Birch ..... 0  
R. V. Johnston, c Read, b Birch ..... 0  
G. Wilson, c Bonner, b Birch ..... 0  
A. Gardner, not out ..... 19  
E. Parsons, b Birch ..... 6  
Extras ..... 4  
Total ..... 59

**Oak Bay vs. Men's Own**  
In the match between the Oak Bay C. C. and the Men's Own Bible Class at Beacon Hill Park yesterday, the former club gained a decisive victory by 60 runs. The chief feature of the match was the cricket played by Freeman, for the winners in his two innings of 42 and 31, and the bowling of L. G. Norman and E. W. Freeman, who, for Oak Bay, took 7 wickets for 6, and 3 for 5 runs in the first innings. For the losers, A. Lea took 9 for 48, Erickson 5 for 43, in the two innings, and B. Lea 3 for 12 in Oak Bay's second innings.

**Oak Bay C. C.—First Innings**  
E. D. Freeman b A. Lea ..... 42  
A. G. Baker b A. Lea ..... 12  
C. Barker b Erickson ..... 12  
E. B. Shakespeare b Erickson ..... 2  
G. Norman b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Leatheby run out ..... 1  
L. H. Robinson b A. Lea ..... 0  
H. Cotton b A. Lea ..... 0  
B. Lawrence c Green b Erickson ..... 11  
H. Hewitt not out ..... 0  
R. Despecker c Sellers b A. Lea ..... 1  
Extras ..... 2  
Total ..... 80

**Men's Own C. C.—First Innings**  
R. T. Perrie b Norman ..... 1  
S. Harris c Freeman b Norman ..... 0  
L. H. Norman ..... 0  
H. Lock c and b Norman ..... 0  
A. Green b Norman ..... 2  
B. R. Look c Hewitt b Norman ..... 0  
B. Lea b Freeman ..... 4  
W. Erickson b Freeman ..... 0  
J. Moffatt b Norman ..... 0  
G. Sellers not out ..... 2  
Extras ..... 3  
Total ..... 13

**Second Innings**  
O. G. Grant c Hoyle b Lowe ..... 57  
C. Coates run out ..... 1  
H. A. Goward b Speak ..... 0  
M. Kane not out ..... 18  
Extras ..... 8  
Total (for 3 wickets) ..... 85  
Speak took 4 for 14 and Welsh 4 for 1 runs in the first innings.

## SQUALLY WIND TESTS SKILL OF YACHTSMEN

First of Dinghy Race Series Won by Mr. A. D. Crease—Three Competitors Handle Boats Well.

Squally wind tested the skill of the yachtsmen in the dinghy race held yesterday afternoon over the new triangular course buoyed out in Cadboro Bay. The race was the first of a series for the Devonian Cup, and was won by Mr. A. D. Crease, winner of the cup last year. There were three entries, Mr. B. H. T. Drake finishing second and Mr. Hotham last.

While the strong wind may have kept some intending competitors away, it nevertheless had the effect of heightening the interest in the race. The increased difficulty of management and the cautious, expert seamanship required, added a zest to the event that more than compensated for the small entry. A good view of the course was afforded from the Royal Victoria Yacht Club's house, and every manoeuvre of the competitors was watched with appreciative and, at times, excited attention, by quite a gathering of members and their friends.

The competitors handled their dinghies splendidly, and the little boats stood up well to the wind. Mr. Crease completed the course in one hour and one minute, remarkably good time, and Mr. Drake came in a couple of minutes later. Mr. Hotham, who was a little more than two minutes behind the winner, had the misfortune to carry away his main sheet and did well to finish as close up as he did.

**LEAGUE PRESIDENT IN VICTORIA FOR VISIT**  
Fielder Jones Comes Over to Assist Owner Number to Straighten Out Affairs of Ball Club

Fielder Jones, president of the Northwestern League, was in Victoria yesterday for the purpose of assisting Mr. Jones, owner of the Victoria baseball club, to straighten out the affairs of the club which, it is said, have been left in a bad state of confusion by the former owners.

Mr. Jones arrived on the afternoon boat from Seattle and left on the out-bound boat after a conference with the club officials, Mr. Jones made some suggestions regarding the strengthening of the team, telling where several valuable players might be procured. His advice will be followed, and it is thought he is fortunate enough to get the men he recommended, there is no doubt that Victoria will have a pennant contender.

As the team is now Mr. Jones thought it compared very favorably with any of its rivals although some of the members had not yet begun to hit the ball as they could. He ventured the opinion that the team might strike a winning stride any time.

**HIGH JUMPER SETS NEW WORLD'S RECORD**  
Dr. Beeson Excels Height Reached by Clubmate, Geo. Horine, at Inter-Collegiate Meet—California Wins.

BERRIDGE, Cal., May 2.—The University of California won the fifth annual Pacific Coast Inter-collegiate track and field meet held today at the California oval, by a score of forty-three points. The nine other competing colleges finished as follows:

University of Southern California, fifteen; Oregon Agricultural College, eleven; University of Washington, nine; Oregon University, six; Nevada, three; Santa Clara, three; Washington State College, none; Occidental none; Pomona, none.

When the mile relay race, the last event on the programme, was called the score stood Stanford forty-one; California thirty-eight. A foul by Stanford in the first lap of the race lost the event and the meet to the cardinal athletes.

A world's record was beaten and another equaled, while the Pacific Coast figures for the two mile run were twice shattered, first by Guy Hogwood, of Oregon Agricultural College, who won the conference in 9 mins. 27 1/2 seconds. In a special event run a half hour later, Oliver Millard, of the Olympic Club, further reduced this to 9 mins. 34 seconds. The old record was 9 mins. 42 3/4 seconds.

The world's record in the high jump of 6 ft. 5 1/2 in. held by Geo. Horine, of the Olympic Club, was raised to 6 ft. 7 5/8 in. by Dr. E. J. Beeson, a clubmate of the former title holder, in a special event in which he competed against Beeson. Fred Kelly, of the University of Southern California, equaled his world's record of 15 seconds flat in the 120 yards high hurdles.

## Quarter Acre at a Sacrifice

One-fourth acre at Garden City; high and dry. Price for quick sale—

# \$800

Terms will be given

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Representatives of the PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., of London.  
England, for the South and East of Vancouver Island.  
922 Government St. Phone 125

## Wilkinson Station

Saanich Interurban Railway

We have a 4-roomed Cottage, with fine well and good out-buildings, on about 1/4-acre lot, with a first-class kitchen garden, bearing fruit trees and poultry.  
This is a good buy for \$2,100.

Wanted, Acreage, from 10 to 25 Acres, good land, and reasonable price

We have several amounts, ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000, to place on first-class mortgages; also \$10,000 to \$20,000 to place as first-class mortgage on revenue producing property.

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Successors to Grant & Lineham

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## ALBINA STREET

Nice 5-roomed Cottage in good condition, near Gorge Park. Flower and vegetable garden. Well situated. Lot 50 x 133.

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## FOR SALE

Four Large Lots, 60x180 each, on Easter Road. Price, en bloc .....\$2,500

Double Corner on the Saanich Road, close in, 120x132. Price .....\$1,800

Double Corner, Earl Grey and Maddock Streets, 115x120. Price .....\$2,150

Fourth Street, Esquimalt, three lots, 30x100 each, just off the Esquimalt Road. Price for the three .....\$3,000

Easy Term Can Be Arranged on All of the Above

## R. S. Day & B. Boggs

Phone 30 620 Fort Street Established 1890

## FOR RENT

Money to Loan

Nine-room House and 2 1/4 Acres of Garden, in splendid location, close to town.  
\$40.00 PER MONTH

## SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

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We have two good Houses in the city (unencumbered) and some good Vacant Property to trade for Alberta land (southern part preferred), up to \$18,000.

Let us have full particulars.

## Heisterman, Forman & Co.

1210 Broad Street

## East Sooke, Sec. 130

212 Acres, 6 acres cleared, about 15 acres good bottom land adjoining clearing covered with bushes and grass. Five-roomed frame house and outbuildings; two good wells, with water laid into house; excellent pasture for sheep and cattle; good timber; close to C. N. R.; situated between Sooke Harbor and Beecher Bay. Good road into property. Estimated about 70 acres good land, balance rough. Price \$30.00 per acre. Easy terms, or will trade for Victoria property.

Apply to owner

## W. T. WILLIAMS

214 Pemberton Building Phone 2271

## We Are Now at 755 Broughton Street

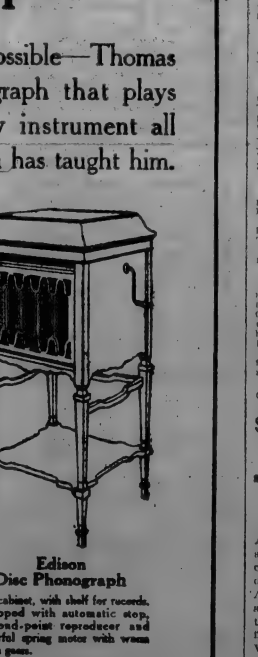
## The Colbert Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd.

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## Have you been waiting for an Edison Disc Phonograph?

The man who made sound reproduction possible—Thomas A. Edison—has now produced a Phonograph that plays Disc Records. He has put into this new instrument all that 35 years of study in sound reproduction has taught him.

The result is a Phonograph of rich, mellow tones and lifelike fidelity. If you want real music; if you want permanency in your reproducing point; if you want records that can be played for years without injury; if you want a cabinet that is beautifully designed; if you want every improvement and refinement that Mr. Edison has been able to work out—Then you want an Edison Disc Phonograph. There is a model at your price. There is a demonstration at your service any time.



Edison Disc Phonograph

Oak cabinet, with shelf for records. Equipped with automatic stop, diamond-point reproducer and powerful spring motor with wax driven gears.

Edison Dealers in Victoria

Fletcher Bros., 1231 Government Street

Montellus Piano House, Ltd., 1104 Government Street

## ST. ANDREWS OUTPLAY COQUITLAM CHAMPIONS

Soccer Teams on Mainland Again Play to Draw—Coquitlam Will Meet North Wards

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 2.—St. Andrews, of the second division, once again played Coquitlam, first division champions; to a draw at Coquitlam today, neither team scoring a point. St. Andrews were unable to play overtime as only five minutes remained to catch the train. The game was thereupon forfeited to Coquitlam, who will play Victoria on Saturday here in the first game for the McBride Shield.

The game was very fast and close all through. At times it was very rough, and a number of times play had to be stopped as the result of injuries to players. On the afternoon's play, however, the St. Andrews had whatever little advantage there was in the play.

**Bees Defeated By Hornets**  
The Junior Bees went down to defeat before the Hornets yesterday, on the Hollywood diamond. The score was 17 to 7.

**Scotch-Canadian Club will give the closing dance of the winter season in St. John's Hall, May 4, at 8:30 p. m. Genis, 75c; Ladies, 25c. Prize Waltz Competition. Mrs. Ridgway's orchestra.**

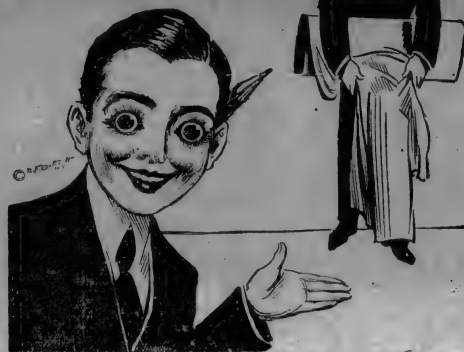
## Red Sox vs. White Sox

The Eagles Red Sox have arranged a match against the White Sox to take place this morning at the Royal Athletic Park, at 10 o'clock. A good game is expected as both teams played good ball last season.

**Navy Cricket Club**  
The following are the officers of the Navy Cricket Club: Honorary secretary, Mr. A. Chyng, captain, Mr. E. F. Jones; vice-captain, Mr. R. Brown; selection committee, Messrs. R. McMaster, E. Woodward and S. Mirfield.



## BETTER MATERIALS GO INTO OUR BETTER CLOTHES



Your appearance depends to so large an extent on the correct style of the clothes you wear, and so much depends on your appearance that the suit question might well be a difficult one to settle.

Actually, it resolves itself into one of the price you want to pay for your suit, because at these three prices—

**\$15    \$20    \$25**

You have a range of choice that enables you to satisfy your taste, no matter how particular you may be. Special styles for men and young men in two and three-button models and the smart Norfolk styles are all here for you to try on. You should come in and see them on you.

Our \$30.00 suits are for the man who wants the essence of artistic tailoring in clothes of the higher grade. The new patterns in these are specially attractive.

See Our Window Displays

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Toronto, Ont. 254 Yonge St. Next to King Edward Hotel  
Victoria, B. C. 645-7 Yates Street  
"You'll Like Our Clothes"—Rgd.

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OF THE OLYMPICS  
**MAGICAL WATERS**

### "THE GREATEST AID TO LEMONADE"

Sol Duc Sparkling Water makes Lemonade and Orangeade to delight the taste of your guests at any evening gathering. Sol Duc Punch is a revelation in deliciousness.

#### SOL DUC HOTEL NOW OPEN

With many added amusement features and conveniences, the \$600,000 Sol Duc Hotel and Sanitarium is now open. Rates \$2.50 and up (American plan). Daily boat service from Victoria to Port Anson through auto service to Sol Duc.

**Sol Duc Still Water**  
(Medicinal). Marvelous in its effect in cases of Diabetes, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood, Skin, Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Disorders. At your grocery, drug store, club or cafe.

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LIMITED  
Phone 3309 - Victoria, B. C.  
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Distributors: Victoria and Vancouver Island.  
Bottled only at Sol Duc Hot Springs, Washington.



If you are using an imitation and you don't believe that it is costing you more than the genuine Lea & Perrins, try this:

Order a bottle of **LEA & PERRINS**. Eat one meal with the imitation—eat the next with Lea & Perrins. See how much you have been missing. The genuine goes further and gives more satisfaction. It does cost more to buy—but costs much less to use.

The white writing on the Red Label  
**Lea & Perrins**  
Worcestershire Sauce

J. M. Douglas & Company, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

## Union Bank Building

Victoria, B. C.  
Good offices to let in this modern fireproof building, at reasonable rentals. Apply

**Crompton & Barton**  
Agents  
ROOM 108

## ONTARIO ELECTIONS

General Expectation in Toronto That They Will Be Brought on About End of Next Month

TORONTO, May 2.—There are persistent rumors throughout the city that the Ontario general elections are near at hand, and that the Government will go to the country next month. Politicians of both parties have received the word to commence activity in regard to preparation for the campaign, and the Conservative party is now preparing for conventions in the several Toronto ridings for naming candidates. With these indications there is every ground for belief that the campaign is close.

The last Monday in June is the probable date, but the announcement has not been made officially. This rests entirely with Sir James Whitney, and it will be from him the word will come.

Sir James has in view a Mediterranean trip with Lady Whitney as soon as the weather becomes warmer, and he may go immediately after the election. As the trip will take up some time it is not likely he will go before the election, which is another reason for believing the report that the contests will be held next month.

The Premier will take only a small part of the campaign, appearing perhaps once, when he will make his announcement to the country. It is, however, expected that while Sir James will not be active in the campaign he will nevertheless not leave the Province for his voyage abroad until after the results of the election are known.

## TONG WAR THREATENED

Shooting of Chinese Immigration Officer at St. Louis May Lead to Other Tragedies

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—"Hop Alley," the local Chinatown, extending over an area of five blocks in the downtown business section, was excited today as a result of the murder of Haw Lin Shuck, a Chinese immigration officer of the United States, last night, and the subsequent publication by Leo Sang, "mayor of the alley," that the shots which killed Shuck would inaugurate a tong war in St. Louis, Chicago and New York.

More than two score denizens of the alley, including the "mayor" and Helen Davis, known as "Queen of the alley," were taken by the police, to be held pending investigation of the murder. The police are seeking an understudy Chinese said by leaders to have been sent here from Chicago or New York to put Shuck out of the way. A bunch of roses handed to him in the house from which he had just departed, is believed by the police to have identified the immigration agent to his slayer.

Shuck was killed as he stepped from the alley with his flowers under his arm. He was shot four times and stabbed. The motive for the murder, as advanced by Bing, was the desire of New York and Chicago Chinese tong men to establish in St. Louis a branch of their society, which was strongly opposed by Bing and Shuck.

## ORGAN RECITAL

Attractive Programme to Be Given at St. John's Church on Monday Evening

The following programme will be given at the organ recital by Mr. G. Jennings Burnett at St. John's Church on Monday evening, May 4: Organ, Prelude and Fugue in C minor (Bach); organ, Berceuse (Ludwig Schytte); vocal, selected, Mrs. Henry Briggs; choir, "Blessed be the God," 1st Peter, 1, 2-5, 15-17, 22-25 (Weesley), soprano solo, Miss Fox; organ, Vorspiel, "Lohengrin" (Wagner); vocal, "Thou art the King," "Crucifixion" (Gounod), by request, Mr. Edmund Petch; organ, Minuet in the style of Handel (Burnett), dedicated to Mr. Clarence Eddy; vocal, "Tis in Vain," "Mary Magdalene" (Massenet), Mrs. Henry Briggs; organ, Temple March and Vorspiel, "Parade" (Wagner); choir, "Crossing the Bar" (Woodward); organ, March "Pomp and Circumstance" (Elgar), by request.

## CIVILIAN RIFLE SHOOT

Owing to the very strong gales blowing all the afternoon, the scores of the Civilian Rifle Association in yesterday's shoot were somewhat low. Mr. A. E. Ashe won the gold button in Class "A"; Mr. G. Leslie, the silver button, in Class "B"; and Mr. P. A. MacDonald, the bronze button in Class "C". The scores in detail are as follows:

| Class "A"                              | 200 | 300 | 400 | Tot. |
|----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| A. E. Ashe                             | 28  | 31  | 31  | 90   |
| H. J. Wicks                            | 29  | 31  | 28  | 88   |
| Capt. F. R. Ekham                      | 28  | 30  | 28  | 86   |
| A. Symonds                             | 32  | 31  | 23  | 86   |
| G. Grassby                             | 29  | 30  | 26  | 85   |
| E. H. Beatty                           | 31  | 31  | 23  | 85   |
| Capt. E. J. Gollip                     | 29  | 28  | 28  | 85   |
| H. Burton                              | 29  | 28  | 28  | 85   |
| Capt. D. McIntosh's card not returned. |     |     |     |      |

| Class "B"        | 200 | 300 | 400 | Tot. |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| G. Leslie        | 33  | 29  | 29  | 91   |
| C. E. Wicks      | 30  | 32  | 28  | 90   |
| F. Murray        | 32  | 29  | 29  | 90   |
| J. H. Dwyer      | 29  | 33  | 28  | 90   |
| A. C. Kennedy    | 24  | 27  | 39  | 91   |
| D. McNeil        | 28  | 28  | 24  | 80   |
| S. Q. M. S. Hill | 24  | 28  | 28  | 80   |
| E. Satterthwaite | 29  | 29  | 22  | 80   |
| E. E. Hardwick   | 23  | 30  | 27  | 80   |
| H. S. Greig      | 24  | 29  | 27  | 80   |

| Class "C"       | 200 | 300 | 400 | Tot. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| P. A. MacDonald | 22  | 22  | 28  | 72   |
| E. H. Leslie    | 22  | 28  | 22  | 72   |

## FRANCIS QUIMET TAKES HIS DEFEAT STOICALLY

LONDON, England, May 1.—Quimet, the American golfer, took his morning experience at Sunningdale on Thursday with stoical self-control. He says he was off his game, but hopes to do much better with the championship golf experts here, who have never considered Quimet as a serious competitor for the amateur championship, as he has never played up to championship form since he came here. He made a mistake in spending the first couple of weeks in the relaxing air of West England, but Deai and Sandwick will brace him up.

## Jacksons Win Soccer

In the last of the intermediate Island League soccer matches played yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill, the Sir John Jackson eleven defeated the Pandoras, 4 to 1.

## Steamer Expected

The Hamburg-American liner Sudmark is expected to berth here today from Europe via the Orient.

Railier Bear on draught at the Dominion Hotel Buffet.

## White Star Line

## "OLYMPIC"

For LONDON, MAY 9  
PARIS, May 30, June 20

JULY 11, AUGUST 9, 23

Via Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

OTHER SAILINGS

"St. Paul" May 18/24, Louis June 8

Oceanic May 23/Oceanic June 13

"American" June 13/Oceanic May 21

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool

Battle May 14/Oceanic May 23

Adriatic May 14/Oceanic May 23

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool

\$25.25 and up. According to steamer

Arabia May 18/June 2

Boston, Mediterranean, Italy

Cretic May 16/June 6

## AMERICAN

One-Class Cabin (II) Service, \$35 up.

Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton

St. Louis May 17/New York May 29

St. Paul May 19/Philadelphia May 29

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

New York, London Direct

Minneapolis May 9

Minneapolis May 19

Minneapolis May 23

Minneapolis May 30

## RED STAR

New York, Dover, Antwerp

Kronland May 9

Lapland May 19

Vaderland May 30

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Send for Folder of Beautiful St. Lawrence Route to Europe.

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115, or Local Railway and Steamship Agents.

## Between Women's Health or Suffering

The main reason why so many women suffer greatly at times is because of a run-down condition. Debility, poor circulation show in headaches, languor, nervousness and worry.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

(The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.)

are the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical remedy. They clear the system of poisons, purify the blood, relieve suffering and ensure such good health and strength that all the bodily organs work naturally and properly. In actions, feelings and looks, thousands of women have proved that Beecham's Pills

## Make All

The Difference

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Women will find the directions with every box very valuable.

## LOZIER Takes No Chances

LOZIER CONTENTS—and our position is supported by the policies of those other makers whose position in this industry is secure—that it is impossible to make a six or a seven-passenger car, make it as extremely light as some are doing this season, and have it stay good.

IT CAN BE DONE ONLY by taking tremendous risks—or rather making the buyer take them.

LOZIER CONTENTS FURTHER that it is impossible to make such a car, make it first-class throughout and finish it so the finish will stay good, put a Six motor in it—a motor worth the name—and sell it for anywhere around \$2,000. It can't be done.

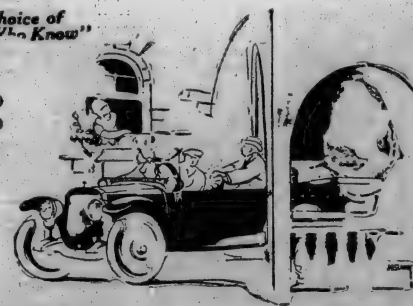
WE WOULDN'T DARE attempt such a feat—too much at stake. The buyer's interests and the Lozier reputation.

LOOK AT A LOZIER—one, two, five, yes, ten years old. You'll notice that the years of service have simply served to mellow that car. Not only is the motor still just as silent, just as sweet, just as powerful, but the body is still stylish. And like good old furniture it has taken on a certain richness with age.

RIDE IN ONE—have us meet you at your office or at your home with a new Lozier Four. Have us take you over roads that betray inherent weakness in the average car, then you will know why we have such unbounded confidence in this new Lozier Four. Also why the car has become established as the "Choice of Men Who Know."

**LOZIER**  
"The Choice of Men Who Know"

Light Four...\$3,000  
Light Six...\$4,500



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Lozier Motor Company, Detroit

Written by E. L. Feltz

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# BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

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## Newbro's Herpicide

Pilar Morin, the strikingly beautiful Parisian actress, of whom America's leading theatrical manager says: "I consider her the greatest actress in her line in all the world," writes as follows:

"Newbro's Herpicide is the most delightful hair dressing that has ever come to my notice. It prevents the hair from falling out, does away with dandruff and gives the hair a beautiful lustre.

"Cordially yours,  
"(Signed) PILAR MORIN."

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The only rational remedy for this purpose is Newbro's Herpicide, the original corn-remedy for dandruff. In addition to this, it is the most exquisite hair dressing in the world, for no other substance tends to beautify the hair as does Herpicide.

## A TRUE BEAUTY TEST FOR WOMEN

Just begin the intelligent use of Herpicide in secret and see how quickly your friends will notice the improvement in your hair.

Herpicide contains no grease. It will not dye or darken the hair. Stops itching of the scalp.

Send 10 cents in stamps to THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. 1058, Windsor, Ont., for sample and booklet. Two sizes—50 cents and \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed at all Toilet Goods Counters. When you call for HERPICIDE, do not accept a substitute. Applications at prominent Barber Shops.

CYRUS H. BOWES, 98 Government Street, Special Agent



## Is It \$20? Only

That's exactly what it is; you needn't pay more than that, madam, for a smart, new Made-to-Order Suit.

**Charlie Hope**

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Wood Dyes, Lowe Bros.  
Paints, Glidden  
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## Residence Property For Sale

Situate in one of the most desirable districts in Victoria.

Consisting of About ¼ Acre

The Grounds are beautifully treed with oaks, maples, cherries and ornamental shrubs, flower beds; kitchen garden well planted and bearing fruit trees.

The House, frame, on stone foundation, has large light basement above ground; heating, stationary laundry tubs, lavatory, etc.

First Floor, entrance hall, pretty stairway, reception room, dining-room, library, large kitchen, and two large pantries.

Second Floor, five bedrooms, sleeping balcony, large clothes closets, bathroom, etc. The house is supplied with gas, electric light, fly-screens, and everything to insure comfort.

Garage, with rooms for chauffeur; electric light, plumbing, etc.

Stable, loose box and stall, feed bin, harness room, and wash shed, all cement flooring. Everything in a first-rate state of repair.

The property is situate on Pemberton Road, House No. 852, and can be inspected by appointment. Phone 3029.

Offers are asked, no trade or exchange of property will be considered.

Terms can be arranged if desired.

**J. H. Oldfield**

852 PEMBERTON ROAD

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Put down your store of Eggs when they are cheap

## COWICHAN CREAMERY EGGS

Are Unfertilized and  
THEY WILL KEEP  
Fertile Eggs Will Not Keep  
See Cowichan Creamery  
stamp on every egg.



Figure up how much you want to pay for that new Dress Suit!

Then compare our Semi-ready offering with any other at the same price, or with a first-class tailor's at the same price.

The Vicuna Fabrics we use are the best—identical with those used by the best tailors who ask twice the price.

\$25 buys a Semi-ready Dress Suit, silk-faced lapels, fine linings throughout.  
\$30 buys a Dress Suit with all-silk linings.  
\$35 for a Dress Suit similar to what the King wears.

Time saved, too—particularly when you are in a hurry.

Order to-day; and the Suit is ready before 6 o'clock.

**MEARNS & FULLER**  
Corner View and Douglas Streets

## BURNLEY FINISHED IN TWELFTH PLACE

English Cup Winners Did Not Make Much of a Showing in League—Final Standing of Teams Compiled.

Burnley, which won the English cup this season, did not make much of a showing in the league, finishing in twelfth place, while Liverpool, the other club in the final round of the cup, did even worse, finishing sixteenth. Blackburn Rovers, which finished first, had seven points on Aston Villa, which finished second. The final standing of the first and second divisions of the English League is appended.

| English League—First Division. |    |    |      |
|--------------------------------|----|----|------|
|                                | W. | L. | Pts. |
| Blackburn Rovers               | 20 | 7  | 11   |
| Aston Villa                    | 19 | 13 | 0    |
| Sheff. Wednes.                 | 19 | 14 | 5    |
| Oldham Athletic                | 17 | 15 | 9    |
| West Bromwich                  | 16 | 10 | 13   |
| Bolton Wanderers               | 16 | 12 | 10   |
| Sunderland                     | 15 | 15 | 6    |
| Chelsea                        | 15 | 15 | 7    |
| Bradford City                  | 12 | 15 | 14   |
| Sheff. United                  | 16 | 17 | 5    |
| Newcastle United               | 13 | 14 | 11   |
| Burnley                        | 12 | 14 | 12   |
| Manchester City                | 14 | 16 | 8    |
| Manchester United              | 16 | 17 | 9    |
| Everton                        | 12 | 15 | 11   |
| Liverpool                      | 14 | 17 | 7    |
| Sheff. Wednes.                 | 13 | 17 | 8    |
| Tottenham Hotspur              | 12 | 16 | 10   |
| Preston North End              | 12 | 20 | 6    |
| Derby County                   | 8  | 19 | 11   |

| English League—Second Division. |    |    |      |
|---------------------------------|----|----|------|
|                                 | W. | L. | Pts. |
| Nottingham Forest               | 23 | 8  | 7    |
| Bradford                        | 23 | 12 | 3    |
| Woolwich Arsenal                | 20 | 9  | 9    |

|                   | W. | L. | Pts. |
|-------------------|----|----|------|
| Leeds City        | 20 | 11 | 7    |
| Barnsley          | 19 | 12 | 7    |
| Clapton Orient    | 16 | 13 | 11   |
| Hull City         | 16 | 13 | 9    |
| Bristol City      | 16 | 13 | 5    |
| Wolverhampton W.  | 18 | 15 | 5    |
| Bury              | 15 | 13 | 10   |
| Fulham            | 16 | 16 | 6    |
| Stockport County  | 13 | 15 | 10   |
| Reading           | 13 | 17 | 8    |
| Birmingham        | 12 | 16 | 10   |
| Grimby Town       | 13 | 17 | 8    |
| Blackpool         | 9  | 15 | 14   |
| Glossop           | 11 | 21 | 6    |
| Leicester Fosse   | 11 | 23 | 4    |
| Lincoln City      | 10 | 22 | 6    |
| Nottingham Forest | 7  | 23 | 9    |

## LEAGUE BASEBALL RESULTS

| American                                    |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| At St. Louis—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2.      |  |  |  |
| At Washington—New York, 1; Washington, 11.  |  |  |  |
| At Philadelphia—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 5. |  |  |  |
| At Cleveland—Detroit, 0; Cleveland, 2.      |  |  |  |

| League Standing |    |    |      |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
|                 | W. | L. | Pts. |
| Detroit         | 11 | 5  | 22   |
| New York        | 9  | 5  | 18   |
| Philadelphia    | 7  | 5  | 14   |
| Washington      | 7  | 6  | 14   |
| St. Louis       | 8  | 7  | 16   |
| Chicago         | 7  | 9  | 14   |

## Wolfe's Schnapps

Aromatic  
Schiedam

Australia alone  
consumed nearly  
1,000,000 bottles last year

(HOLLANDS GIN)

## "The Beverage that Benefits"

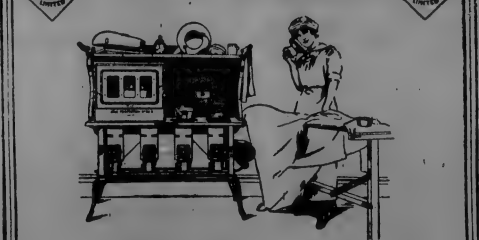
Not simply a thirst quencher, not merely a stimulant, but just the purest most health infusing spirit that has ever been produced.

Excellent as a "pick-me-up" tonic and most beneficial in its effect on the liver, kidneys, and other organs. Vastly superior to ordinary gin.

Obtainable at all hotels and retail stores.



## A COOL KITCHEN



A cool kitchen on ironing day is possible with a

## New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

The heat is all in the burner—none in the room.

The New Perfection is cheaper than coal—and cooks better. Broils, bakes, roasts, toasts.

In 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. Ask to see the 1914 model 4 burner, cabinet range with fireless cooking oven. At all hardware and general stores.

Royalite Oil Gives Best Results

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

Calgary Regina Montreal Quebec  
Halifax Winnipeg Edmonton Saskatoon  
Vancouver Toronto Ottawa

Boston ..... 4 8 .323

Cleveland ..... 5 10 .333

National  
At Boston—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 2.

At Pittsburgh—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 7.

At New York—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 6.

At Chicago—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 4.

League Standing

|              | W. | L. | Pts. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Pittsburgh   | 13 | 2  | 26   |
| Philadelphia | 8  | 8  | 17   |
| New York     | 5  | 5  | 10   |
| Brooklyn     | 6  | 6  | 12   |
| Cincinnati   | 7  | 8  | 14   |
| St. Louis    | 6  | 10 | 12   |
| Chicago      | 5  | 10 | 10   |
| Boston       | 2  | 9  | 4    |

Federal

At St. Louis—(First game), Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3.

At Kansas City—Baltimore-Kansas City, 4.

At Indianapolis—Buffalo, 3; Indianapolis, 5.

At Chicago—Pittsburgh, 7; Chicago, 4.

League Standing

|              | W. | L. | Pts. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| St. Louis    | 11 | 4  | 22   |
| Baltimore    | 6  | 4  | 12   |
| Indianapolis | 8  | 7  | 16   |
| Buffalo      | 5  | 5  | 10   |
| Chicago      | 7  | 7  | 14   |
| Brooklyn     | 6  | 8  | 12   |
| Kansas City  | 4  | 7  | 8    |
| Pittsburgh   | 3  | 7  | 6    |

Pacific Coast

At Portland—San Francisco, 2; Portland, 5.

At Los Angeles—Venice, 4; Los Angeles, 2.

At San Francisco—Sacramento, 1; Oakland, 2.

League Standing

|               | W. | L. | Pts. |
|---------------|----|----|------|
| San Francisco | 19 | 12 | 38   |
| Venice        | 14 | 10 | 28   |
| Sacramento    | 13 | 15 | 26   |
| Oakland       | 12 | 16 | 24   |
| Portland      | 11 | 14 | 22   |
| Los Angeles   | 11 | 17 | 22   |

CADET BATTALION SHOOT

No. 112, Victoria High School Cadet Battalion held their fourth shoot yesterday.

Capt. Wallis won the "A" Class spoon with a four points handicap against him. Lieut. McPherson won the "B" Class spoon with a one point handicap against him.

Score:

| "A" Class        |     |     |       |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------|
|                  | 200 | 300 | Total |
| Capt. Wallis     | 31  | 32  | 63    |
| Lieut. McPherson | 31  | 31  | 62    |
| Mr. G. Laine     | 32  | 30  | 62    |
| Corpl. Hardwick  | 28  | 28  | 56    |
| Lieut. Drewry    | 30  | 26  | 56    |
| Lieut. Gale      | 27  | 29  | 56    |
| Cadet Marwick    | 29  | 27  | 56    |
| Major Youll      | 23  | 33  | 56    |

| "B" Class        |     |     |       |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------|
|                  | 200 | 300 | Total |
| Lieut. McPherson | 31  | 31  | 62    |
| Cadet Forrester  | 27  | 29  | 56    |
| C. S. M. Heyland | 23  | 33  | 56    |
| Cadet Fraser     | 22  | 34  | 56    |
| Cadet Hill       | 19  | 37  | 56    |
| B. S. M. McBride | 14  | 42  | 56    |
| Cadet Pollock    | 17  | 39  | 56    |
| Cadet Gee        | 17  | 39  | 56    |

"Spoon winners."

Men's Own Cricket Club

A general meeting will be held in the club room of the Congregational Church on Monday evening, May 4, at 7:30 p.m.

All members are urgently asked to attend as special business will be brought up for discussion.

Mrs. R. W. Douglas, of 532 Linden Avenue, will receive on the first and second Tuesdays in May and not again until October.

# Creditors' Extension Sale OF J. H. DUNKLEY'S Entire Stock of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishings

8 Days Only—565 JOHNSON STREET—8 Days Only

The public are taking the full advantages of this money stringency sale to raise \$3,000 in the time allowed by my creditors. Such remarks as "Your prices are the lowest in town," "Quality is good," "How can you do it?" are heard on every hand. Merchants say I am "giving the goods away; why cut the prices when things are bad?" I say "Necessity is the mother of invention; it's got to be done." So come in crowds and get your share of the necessities of man at bargain prices.

## Outing Shirts, Work Shirts

Honeycomb Shirts, with collar attached; all sizes. Extension Price ..... 50c

Chambray Shirts, with collar attached; all sizes. Extension Price ..... 50c

Khaki and Black Twill Shirts, good work shirts. Extension Price ..... 60c

Fancy Striped and Cream Outing Shirts, with reversible collar and buttoned cuffs. Extension Price ..... 85c

Regular \$1.00 Black Sateen Shirts; all sizes. Extension Price ..... 85c

## Small Wares

Suspenders (union made) from ..... 20c

Armbands, from ..... 10c

Blankets, 5 lbs., from ..... \$1.50

Waitress' and Cooks' Aprons, now ..... 25c

Nightshirts, flannelette and cotton. Now ..... 95c

Handkerchiefs, from 3 for ..... 10c

Leather Gloves, all kinds, from ..... 45c

Sox, in 35 different kinds, from ..... 10c

Leather Dress Belts, from ..... 50c

Paris and Boston Garters, now ..... 25c

Neckwear, all styles, from ..... 20c

Suit Cases, from ..... \$1.75

Trunks, from ..... \$3.95

Towels, from ..... 20c

Telescope Cases, from ..... 35c

## Dress Shirts

Wool Taffeta Shirts (Forsyth guaranteed) with loose soft collar and cuffs. Regular \$4.50. Extension Price ..... \$1.95

Fancy Striped and White Dress Shirts (Forsyth guaranteed) with starched neckbands and cuffs. Regular Price \$1.75. Extension Price ..... \$1.25

Fancy Striped Effect Patterns (Gault's famous) with soft collar and cuffs. Extension Price ..... \$1.25

Whether you fly, joy-ride, cycle, walk or swim, get in with the crowd and obtain some of this necessity bargain from:

THE WHITE STORE  
FACING BIJOU  
THEATRE

**J. H. DUNKLEY**

565 JOHNSON STREET

SHOP EARLY—IT'S  
ADVANTAGEOUS  
TO YOU

## Clothing

Men's \$20.00 Suits in tweeds, worsteds and serges. Latest cut and style. Extension Price ..... \$15.50

Men's \$15.00 Suits, same cut and make as above. Extension Price ..... \$11.45

Men's \$10.00 Tweed Suits. Extension Price ..... \$5.95

Men's Tweed, Worsted and Serge Trousers. Regular \$4.50. Extension Price ..... \$2.85

Men's Fine Worsted Trousers. Regular \$4.75, with loops for belt. Neat grey stripe. Extension Price ..... \$3.25

Men's Worsted Trousers. Regular \$2.50. Now, per pair ..... \$1.75

## Underwear

Penman's No. 95 Natural Wool Underwear, shirts and drawers. Extension Price ..... 95c

Penman's No. 71 Merino Underwear. Extension Price; the suit ..... \$1.25

Penman's Closed Crotch Balbriggan Combinations. Regular \$1.50. Now ..... \$1.15

Zimmerknit Balbriggan, in ecru, sky and pink. Extension Price, suit ..... 85c

Zimmerknit Closed Crotch Balbriggan Combinations. Extension Price ..... 95c

Sovereign Natural Wool Underwear. Regular \$1.25; similar to Penman's 95. Now, per garment ..... 95c

## Felts, Straw Hats and Caps

Fedora Felts, latest style. Regular \$3.50; in grey, Oxford, green and brown. Now ..... \$1.95

Derby Stiff Felts, all sizes. Regular \$2.50. Now only ..... 95c

Boater Straws. Regular \$1.50. Now ..... \$1.25

Fedora Straws. Regular \$2.00. Now ..... \$1.25

Telescope Felt Hats. Regular \$1.75. Now ..... 85c

Straw Hats, for work ..... 35c

Linen Hats, for work ..... 45c

Caps, from ..... 25c



## RADIUM CURES "FRAUD" SAYS PARIS PHYSICIAN

Dr. Doyen Claims Most Physicians Who Urge Its Use to Cure Cancer are Charlatans—Charges Exploitation.

The recent article about radium as a cure for cancer, written by Dr. Paul Bert, who paid tribute to the American radium experts, Drs. Abbe and Kelley, evoked a response from Dr. Eugene Doyen, who is regarded as France's greatest bacteriologist since Pasteur, and also a great surgeon and cancer specialist, writes a Paris correspondent.

Dr. Doyen read the article and immediately requested an interview in order to express his hostility to the radium treatment. Despite occasional criticism by his brother physicians that his methods are unorthodox, his high position and brilliant record compel attention to him and his views.

Dr. Doyen asserted that radium was absolutely useless for the cure of real cases of malignant cancer, and that where the radium treatment had produced improvement the case was only a superficial cancerous lesion, capable of similar improvement by a different treatment at an infinitesimal fraction of the cost of radium.

He challenged "radiotherapists to produce a single person cured of a real cancer. He concluded with the sensational statement that radium was nothing but a gigantic fraud practised on the public and the medical profession by unscrupulous financiers.

Dr. Doyen said: "I have established by experiment that the effect of radium and similar rays is physiologically identical with the ordinary burn. In fact, the much-vaunted emanations, while partly electric, are chiefly little else than the ordinary heat rays. How can heat cure a disease of such malignancy as cancer?"

"Secondly, even supposing that it could, why not employ it in some vastly cheaper manner? I was one of the first users of radium, the X, or similar rays for cancer, and, like the majority of my colleagues, soon found that genuine benefit was wanting.

"On introducing radium tubes into the centre of the tumor, some times the tumor appeared to collapse and decrease in size, even partially cicatrizing. Such an effect was only due to heat.

"Never in my experience, either personally or otherwise, have I seen an authentic case of cancer thus cured. Fully 100,000 persons have been treated in France during the last ten years. Can you realize the importance of the fact that not one person was actually cured of a clearly established and real cancer by the radiotherapists?"

**Ausacious Claims**  
"Here is a case in a medical publication, illustrating the radiotherapists' methods. They say they cured a young woman of genuine cancer and have the audacity to state that the fact of the cure of the cancerous growth was established at the autopsy—for, of course, the girl died. That is the radium-cured cancer's result.

"Or, consider the case of the American Congressman, H. G. Brenner, suffering from unmistakable cancer. He was treated in a vastly expensive manner by over \$100,000 worth of radium. Brenner died, as all patients so treated must die, and I am prepared to challenge the proof of contradiction.

"I am willing to go so far as to state that a physician, continuing to employ radium for a long period, is either abusing public confidence or is culpably ignorant. I am willing to state that the majority of such physicians are nothing but charlatans—functionaries employed by persons or societies desirous of making sordid financial gain from the exploitation of radium.

"I have been overwhelmed by offers to buy radium from interested intermediaries. My colleague, Prof. Modlinsky, of Moscow, had not been in Berlin one day before he was besieged by persons anxious to negotiate the sale of his thorium, a radioactive substance.

"I will state openly that radium is an infernal fraud, operated by ignorant or dishonest persons, and causing incalculable harm to the suffering. It is also the most cruel of frauds, owing to the hopes it raises in persons doomed to ultimate death.

"Cancer sufferers, however, need not despair utterly. A system of electro-thermic treatment of cancer, combined with surgical extirpation by a competent operator has produced genuine cures.

"I can demonstrate the success of the system, which is called electric coagulation, from the fact that cancerous cells coagulate under the influence of electric heat just as the white of an egg coagulates when heated by producing cured patients, with a full history of their cases and explicit details.

"I can produce many such, but I defy the radiotherapists to produce one.

"As regards the American radiotherapists, I can make no statement from direct personal knowledge, but my opinion of the utility of radium must apply equally to them.

"I think it fact that Americans are accustomed to do the impossible and things for the sake of a new thing, but time will teach them wisdom and justify my words."

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

#### 5th Regiment, C.G.A.

Regimental orders by Lt.-Col. W. N. Winsty, commanding. Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., May 1, 1914.

1. Discharged—The following man having been granted his discharge is struck off the strength from this date, No. 5, Gnr. T. E. Walker.

2. Enlisted—The following man having been duly attested is taken on the strength from this date and posted to No. 2 Company, No. 140, Gnr. Tom B. Benfield.

3. Range Duty—Lieut. T. B. Monk is detailed for duty on the next occasion of shooting at the rifle range.

4. Office—The commanding officer will hold office on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, when all recruits to be sworn in must attend at that time.

5. Officers' Messes—The regular monthly meeting of the officers' mess will be held on Friday, the 8th inst., at 8:30 p.m. in the Drill Hall. Dress, undress uniform.

(Signed) R. P. CLARK, Captain, Adjutant.

#### 89th Regiment, Victoria Fusiliers

Regimental orders by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Hall, commanding. Headquarters, Belmont House, Victoria, B. C., May 2, 1914.

1. Orderly Officer, week ending May 3, Lieutenant Nelson, Tel. 2226.

2. "Mineralogist," Next for duty, Lieut.

tenant Major. Officer for butt duty, Lieutenant Harton, for May 3. Battalion orderly sergeant, Sgt. R. O. Summers, May 7.

Organization—Until further orders, D Company will be taken over by O. C. A. Company, and H. Company by O. C. U. Company for drill and discipline.

Promotions—The commanding officer has been pleased to approve of the following promotions: No. 77, Pte. Gillespie, Sgt. Civil Aid Force, to be sergeant, to date from April 1; No. 90, Pte. Richards, to be sergeant, to date from April 1; No. 62, Pte. R. E. Hobday, to be lance corporal, to date from March 15.

Rifle Association—A Regimental Rifle Association committee meeting will take place on Monday next, May 4, at 8:15 p.m. in the orderly room. Rifle Range: In future the regiment will have rifle practice at Clover Point range on alternate Saturdays, commencing the 9th instant.

Parades—The battalion will parade on Thursday next, the 7th instant, at 8 p.m. at the drill hall. Drummers detailed as buglers will parade at the drill hall on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 8 p.m. for instruction. Recruits' drill on Thursday nights, 8 o'clock; at the drill hall. The drums and rifle, in future, will parade at the drill hall for practice at 8 p.m. on Fridays, instead of on the 9th instant.

Monday, as heretofore. Beginners will practice in the hand room on Johnson Street on Monday nights at 8 o'clock. Enlistment—The following man, having been duly attested, is taken on the strength: No. 373, G Company, Pte. T. I. Giffie.

H. A. BROMLEY, Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.

#### 50th Regiment, Highlanders of Canada

Regimental orders by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Currie, commanding. Regimental headquarters, 1175 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., April 30, 1914.

1. Duties—The following officers are detailed for duties: Orderly officer for week ending May 3, Lieutenant R. G. Montell. Next for duty, Lieutenant E. Sturge. Officer for range duty, Saturday, May 3, Captain C. A. Forsythe. Next for duty, Lieutenant P. Sturge.

Appointments—Lieutenant G. Ager will assume command of G Company, vice Captain H. S. Lloyd, deceased.

Enlistments—The following men have been taken onto the strength of the regiment, and are posted to companies as follows: C Company, Ptes. E. A. Gregory, Allen, F. Cavanagh, R. P. Bates; E Company, Ptes. L. Rickerts, R. Parker; G Company, Ptes. J. R. Stone, Drills—Companies will parade at the G. T. P. wharf at 8 p.m.: Monday, May

4, A and H Companies; Tuesday, May 5, F and G Companies; Wednesday, May 6, B and C Companies.

Buglers—Buglers will practice on Wednesday, May 6, 1914, at 6 p.m. at headquarters, 1175 Fort Street.

Mess Meeting—The monthly meeting of the officers' mess will be held on Thursday, May 7, at 8:45 p.m.

R. T. TOWNSEND, Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.

### WILLIAMS STOCK CO. HAVE CLOSED SEASON

The Williams Stock Co. closed their long and successful engagement in this city on Saturday night. The remodeling of the theatre will occupy some time, probably two months. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will take a trip to San Francisco, where they will make arrangements for new plays, scenery, and the many requirements of an up-to-date stock company. Their intention is to give the people of Victoria the very best in the theatrical line, and the time between the closing of the old house and the opening of the New Princess will be devoted entirely to the many arrangements made necessary by the conversion of the house into a first-class stock theatre.

## "LITTLE WHITE CHIEF" VISITS CAPITAL

Mr. J. W. Stewart, One of the Largest Railway Contractors on Continent of America, Started as Poor Boy.

There walked into the Chateau Laurier today a short, slightly built man, with dark hair, liberally streaked with grey, neatly dressed, and with nothing about his appearance to mark him as an extraordinary man, says The Ottawa Journal. In a recent issue. Going over to the register he wrote: "J. W. Stewart, Vancouver." Then he turned away and went to the room allotted to him.

Two men from the West came in a few moments later, and, seeing the name "J. W. Stewart" on the register, one said: "Hello, the 'Little White Chief' is here." Throughout the West, or, chiefly in British Columbia, from parallel 49 to

north of 51 Mr. Stewart is known either as "Jack Stewart" or the "Little White Chief." He is an unassuming little man, but his life story is one of exceptional interest. Thirty years ago, or thereabouts, he came to Canada from Scotland with only an abundance of native tenacity as his capital. He started in a menial position in a railway construction camp. Today he is the most active partner in the famous contracting firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart. Just now there are about 10,000 men on the payroll of the firm. Two or three years ago there were about twice that number working for Foley, Welch & Stewart, grading most of the Western sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific, driving tunnels through mountains for the C.P.R., building railways and harbors for different corporations.

### Big Works Now in Progress

At present the firm is doing a few million dollars' worth of work for the C.P.R., altering the grades and constructing a tunnel for the C.P.R. in the heart of the Rockies at a cost of about \$10,000,000; building big extensions to the harbor facilities in Halifax, N.S.; grading a new railway from Fort George to Vancouver, etc., and all of these big undertakings are directed by the "Little White Chief" himself.

Two weeks ago he was musing like a

prospector through the mountain passes East of the Bulkley Valley, near the Yellowhead Pass; the week before he was canoeing along some of the streams near the Skeena River; half a thousand miles north of Vancouver; a short time prior to that he was seen attired in a conventional dress suit going into a fashionable restaurant in Paris; tomorrow he may be heading for the mountain passes, where he loves to be best, although he could now afford to retire, for he is rated as a millionaire.

The object of his visit to Ottawa is to meet Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, in connection with the settlement of accounts for work done by his firm, and to arrange for new work which is to be undertaken.

Mr. Stewart admits he doesn't like newspaper men, as such, because they try to make him talk about himself, something which he does not like to do. Ordinarily he is about as talkative as the average clam. Nobody seems to know where he got the name of "Little White Chief," but some say it was given to him by the late C. J. Worman, of the Grand Trunk.

S.P.C.A. cases of cruelty, phone inspector Russell, 1921. Secretary's phone, 13788.



Bird's-Eye View Showing Victoria's New Ocean Docks as They Will Appear When Completed

## To the Man of Foresight With Money to Invest in a Worthy Proposition

# OCEAN DOCKS SUBDIVISION

Former Home of  
Hon. Senator  
Macdonald

To the man of foresight with money to invest in a worthy proposition, "Ocean Docks" Subdivision, formerly the splendid estate of the Hon. Senator Macdonald, will appeal with striking force.

The marketing of this historic property is marked by more than ordinary interest. The Macdonald estate was long regarded as a very desirable piece of "inside" realty, particularly during late years; and, when the announcement was made that millions of dollars would be expended to place a great breakwater and thoroughly modern docks for deep-water shipping at a point

on the coast just opposite this property there was no longer any question as to the part it would play in the development of Victoria as an important port.

After many refusals on the part of the former owner to part with the estate, it was secured some months ago. It has been subdivided with a full appreciation of its possibilities in the future expansion of the Port of Victoria and is now offered to the public in suitable lots, as "Ocean Docks" Subdivision. The prices have been fixed as low as possible and will be found exceptionally advantageous to investors. The terms are such that purchasers will find no hardship in holding any of this desirable property.

## A REASONABLE INVESTMENT

Take into consideration the certain effect of the new ocean docks on Victoria's business districts and you cannot fail to appreciate the strategic value of the property we are offering. The operation of the Panama Canal will have, unquestionably, a quickening effect on the trade and commerce of the Pacific; of which Victoria will receive a large share of benefit. It is to make possible the handling of increased maritime business that \$4,000,000 is now being expended in the construction of docks and breakwater.

With these facts in view it is not hard to foresee the demand for desirable business sites adjoining the docks. Many of the sites contained in the property now offered are highly strategic from the standpoint of business in certain lines. The entire property lies level and is high enough to suit all purposes admirably.

From the standpoint of accessibility, "Ocean Docks" Subdivision could hardly be situated better. It is located just south of the half-mile circle from the post office; it is in a direct line, by way of Montreal Street, with the city's present business centre and, by way of Montreal Street and the proposed bridge at Laurel Point, with the railway terminals on the Songhees Reserve property.

### Advantageous Prices and Terms

The prices on "Ocean Docks" property vary in accordance with the size and location of the lots. Full details can be obtained by requesting a full set of data, which will be mailed without cost on receipt of the attached coupon properly filled in.

Call at the Office or clip and mail the attached Coupon for handsome Folder with full details, pictures, maps, price-lists, etc., of "Ocean Docks" property.

### HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES:

**\$300 cash will buy a \$1,500 lot, and the interest at 6 per cent will amount to only \$6 per month, or \$18 a quarter.**

**\$360 cash will buy a lot costing \$1,800, and the interest at 6 per cent will amount to only \$7.20 per month, or \$21.60 per quarter.**

**\$500 cash will buy a \$2,500 lot, and the interest at 6 per cent will be only \$12 a month, or \$36 a quarter.**

Note the terms allowed on all purchases in "Ocean Docks" at present:—ONE-FIFTH CASH AND THE BALANCE OVER TEN YEARS AT SIX PER CENT!

Prices for lots in "Ocean Docks" vary according to location, etc. There are some lots at

**\$1,500, \$1,800 and \$2,500 Each**

Every lot is an excellent building site without undesirable features.

The inquiry for this property has been steady for several months now and there is every indication that many lots will be sold very quickly. Investors, business men, see this property at once. Tomorrow will be none too soon. We are at your disposal at any time.

# VICTORIA SECURITIES, LIMITED

## MAHON BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE 4950

CUT ALONG THIS LINE AND MAIL TO  
VICTORIA SECURITIES, LIMITED,  
MAHON BLOCK, VICTORIA, B.C.  
Please send me descriptive folder dealing with Ocean Docks. This is not to obligate me at all.

Name.....  
Address.....  
City.....





# PANTAGES THEATRE A MODEL PLAYHOUSE

On May 18 Most Up-to-Date Vaudeville Structure on the Pacific Coast Will Open to Victoria Amusement Lovers.

On May 18, next, the new Pantages Theatre, the most up-to-date and best constructed and equipped vaudeville structure on the Pacific Coast, will be formally opened with appropriate ceremonies in which Victoria's leading citizens will participate. By that date everything will be ready. Extra gangs have been put to work to rush the finishing touches. When completed the playhouse will be a credit to the capital city. Not a thing making towards the comfort and safety of patrons has been overlooked; many new ideas born of experience of the past in theatre construction, have been incorporated in the structure, and the result will be a product at once creditable to the builders, a joy to the public and an added attraction to the City Beautiful.

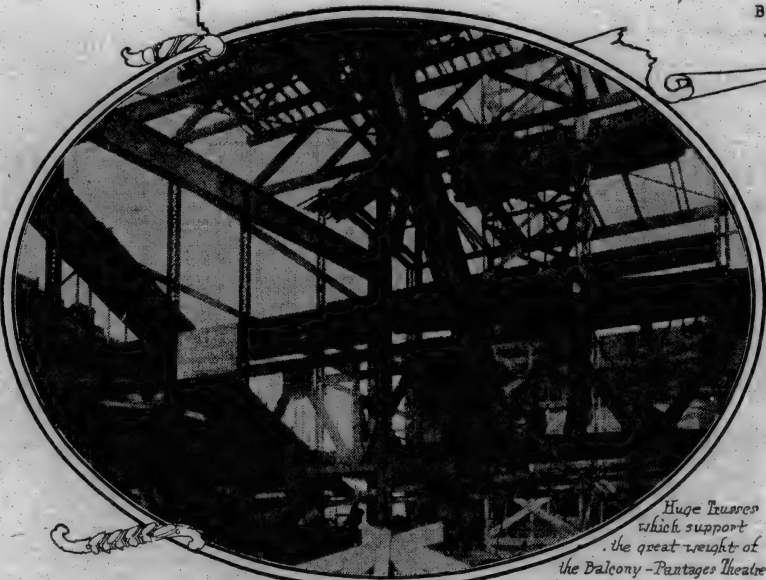
The most critical tests of the city's building officials have been more than satisfied, and the safety of the public has been assured as far as human ingenuity can do so. In not a single detail has the purpose of the builders been overlooked. The structure will stand forth as the best that money and brains can provide.

The artistic features of the new theatre must be seen to be fully appreciated. At present, the more utilitarian work is underway, and as soon as finished the decorators will be given full sway. It was to the safety features of the house that the builders were instructed to pay especial attention, and it is certain that, in this respect, no theatre on the continent can equal the Pantages house here. The most modern system of heating and ventilating, the most secure method of lighting and a fire protection service far in advance of the civic requirements have been provided, at a cost running into many thousands. The exits are numerous, the aisles unobstructed and the seats will be so placed as to give ample space between the rows. Wherever possible stairways have been eliminated and inclined passage ways substituted.

**Requirements Exceeded.**  
On Monday and Tuesday, April 20 and 21, the official test of the structure was made by Building Inspector Northcott. This test was so interesting that a few facts about it may be of more than passing interest. The prime factor of safety in structures of this class is the carrying capacity of the great balcony trusses, which, in the Pantages Theatre, are 60 feet in length. Trusses of this nature are made according to a certain formula, which gives their theoretical capacity, but no architect, engineer, or building inspector is content with this. What they have to be assured of is its practical capacity. The maximum seating capacity of this portion of the balcony of the new theatre will be 230 persons. The average weight of individuals attending a theatre is estimated at 135 pounds. In the case of the new theatre the assumed weight was 150 pounds, or twenty-one tons as the weight of 230 persons. The building inspector, to allow for a margin of safety, required a test of about fifty tons, over double any probable stress to which the trusses will be subjected. The engineer estimated that under such a stress the centre of the trusses might have a deflection of seven-eighths of an inch at the centre. The actual deflection was one-sixteenth of an inch after the trusses had been subjected to this exceptional stress for fifteen hours.

The theatre will be practically fire-proof. Throughout, steel and concrete has been used. But for the still greater protection of the public, an automatic sprinkling system has been installed, which, fed from a 7,000 gallon pressure tank on the roof, will reach to every nook and corner of the structure. Four hundred automatic, fusible spraying heads, will be distributed everywhere (in most theatres this system is applied only to the stage), and ready for immediate service the instant the temperature reaches 160 degrees. The system is operated over the whole house, and in every section where fire is possible, and in an instant will blanket the building without in the least interfering with the exit of the patrons or injuring their clothing. In addition special fire alarm connection with fire headquarters will be provided. This sprinkling system, much in excess of

Government Street  
Facade of the Pantages  
Theatre announced to  
Open May 18, from  
Architects Drawing by  
J.M. Warren.



Huge Trusses  
which support  
the great weight of  
the Balcony - Pantages Theatre

the city's requirements, will entail an outlay of \$7,000.

A most up-to-date vacuum cleaning plant has been installed for sanitary cleaning.

## Most Modern Ideas

The most modern ideas have been adopted in respect to the heating and ventilating, to which special attention has been paid and an outlay of \$15,000 has been expended. The air, driven by fans, in clearcut of a diameter of fifteen feet, will be forced from specially designed chambers located in the basement. A complete renewing of the entire air supply of the theatre can be effected every three minutes, the capacity of the system being 300,000 cubic feet in that period. In the hot weather ice-cooled air can be supplied while immediate regulation of temperatures at all times will be possible by means of an automatic system.

Something unique in lighting effects is promised. What is known as the

prismatic reflector, indirect lighting system, has been adopted as at once the most efficient and most artistic of all known systems. The lights, all concealed in and around the covers in the paneling, will give a soft reflected light, which will yield adequate illumination and at the same time be most pleasing. Some idea of the extent and effectiveness of the system may be gained from the fact that specially large meters have had to be provided by the R. C. Electric Company to register the amount used. The supply will be equal to that utilized by a town of 3,000 inhabitants. Extra precautions have been taken in the protecting of the wiring, the ducts all being embedded in solid concrete and the latest type of safety appliances installed. The stage lighting effects will be the best procurable.

## Public's Comfort First

Comfortable leather upholstered chairs, spacious lounging rooms for ladies and gentlemen, in fact all the

conveniences which grace a modern structure of the kind have been provided. The performers, the best obtainable, will appreciate the attention paid by the management to their wants. Under the large stage will be nine single dressing rooms and two large chorus rooms, supplied with hot and cold water and every accessory, even to electric curling irons, and heaters for the over-needed grease paint, etc.

The stage, with a proscenium opening thirty-two feet in width, is twenty-eight feet in depth and fifty-eight feet from side to side. It will be fully equipped with every accessory and will be of a size adequate for the production of the largest vaudeville acts or other productions.

With a total seating capacity of 1,000, 450 on the lower floor and 550 in the balcony, there will not be a seat from which a full and free view of the stage cannot be secured. Fourteen boxes in two tiers, three boxes in each tier, have



Margaret Illington, Robert Elliott and Howard Gould, to Be Seen in "Within the Law," at the Royal Victoria on May 6

City Assessor  
Building Inspector



City Hall  
Victoria, B. C. April 23rd 1914

Jesse M. Warren, Esq.,

Architect

VICTORIA, B.

re Pantages Theatre.

Dear Sir:-

At the test of the Balcony at the above building on Tuesday the 21st inst. there was placed on the first 11 steps over balcony truss, 39 tons of pig iron and also 9 tons of scaffolding material, making a total of 48 tons with a deflection of 1/16 of an inch which is very slight.

The above is far in excess of any strain that the balcony can be subjected to by any audience, and in my opinion the balcony is perfectly safe.

Yours truly

W. H. Northcott  
Building Inspector.

been provided and also eighteen logs, the latter running around the front of the balcony.

Much credit is due to Mr. Jesse M. Warren, architect for the new building, the owners of which are Mr. R. T. Elliott and Messrs. McPherson & Fullerton. Mr. Warren was given carte blanche to design what the owners were confident Victoria would demand—a theatre of most modern and artistic design. Patrons of the house will readily agree that this end has been amply attained by the builders, the B. C. Construction Company.

Preparations for the formal opening of the Pantages Theatre are now under way. The manager, Mr. Jas. H. Rice, asserts that the house will be ready on time and nothing left undone to assure an auspicious opening. The house, Mr. Alex Pantages, leader in the vaudeville world, will be present and prominent Victorians will be guests of the management at the initial performance, May 18. It is expected Sir Richard McBride will honor the management by officially opening the theatre.

A shipping, engineering and machinery exhibition will be held at Olympia, London, in the Autumn of 1914, which bids fair to rival in interest and utility any exhibition of nautical machinery and appliances ever held in the United Kingdom.

Coming, "Tom Jones," Royal Victoria Theatre.

## OLD PEOPLE GAIN Strength by Taking Vinol—Here Is Proof

So many cases like this are constantly coming to our attention that we publish it for the benefit of others.—Mr. John Widmayer, of Jackson, Mich., says: "I am nearly 70 years of age, and was in a feeble condition, but Vinol has done wonders for me. It is the best medicine to create strength I have ever seen, and I have taken a good many of them. Last Spring I was run down and worn out, but I took Vinol and soon regained my strength. Vinol is certainly an invigorating tonic for old people."

It is the medicinal curative elements of the root herbs without oil, aided by the blood-making and strength-giving properties of tonic iron which are contained in Vinol that makes it so efficient in such cases.

If you have an aged father, mother, or anyone in your family who needs a strength-creating tonic, try Vinol on our offer to give back your money if it fails to benefit. D. B. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B.C.

## Don't You Feel Right?

Blame the Kidneys, Then

Kidney disease is becoming more prevalent in one form or another on account of our careless mode of living, and it behooves everyone to be on guard if sharp pains shoot through the small of the back, you perceive a tenderness on either side of the spine, are nervous, restless, and suffer general debility, with headache, dizziness and shortness of breath, heart action is irregular, the skin hard and dry, and complexion is sallow—any of these symptoms may indicate that the kidneys are inflamed. That powerful irritant, uric acid, has not passed off because the kidneys are not in a perfectly healthy condition. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure not only removes the early symptoms of kidney poisoning, but it is an invaluable remedy in the advanced stages of kidney disease. It has a soothing, tonic, invigorating effect, benefits the diseased organs, builds up the body and restores all functions to a normal, healthy condition. For over thirty-seven years the reliability and worth of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has never been questioned—it's a carefully prepared medicinal, healing agent you cannot afford to be without. It is sold at all druggists in 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Every bottle guaranteed. Sample free if you write Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Dept. 425, Toronto, Ont.



## MODEL D 52

"I'm not only clothed by my D52 Fashion-Craft Suit", a man remarked—"but it dresses me and does it particularly well, I consider!"

This, while we were showing our Spring Models to his business partner.

We, ourselves, are genuinely proud of the set of that shapely D52 coat on his broad shoulders and of the smart, English vest and trousers.

The price took his fancy, too—

Perhaps you, too, would like to see suit D52?

Prices \$18. to \$35. according to material.

SHOPS OF

"Fashion-Craft"

F. A. GOWEN

1114 Government Street, Victoria.

In New "Easy-Opening-Box" BLACK WHITE TAN

10¢

**2 IN 1**

**SHOE POLISHES**

10¢

Brightens up millions of shoes daily



Let your gift to the bride combine beauty with utility. A cut glass berry set, a vase or a sugar and cream set, bearing the Gundy-Clapperton Clover Leaf mark—what more acceptable gift could be selected?

YOUR JEWELLER CAN SUPPLY YOU.  
Write for handsome booklet "Cut Glass in the Home."

Gundy-Clapperton Co. Limited

CUTTING SHOPS & SHOWROOMS  
ALBERT STREET

TORONTO

ONTARIO



## F. R. BENSON AND CO.

## OPEN TOMORROW NIGHT

Shakespeare's Famous Plays  
Will Be Seen at Royal Vic-  
toria—Memorial Theatre  
for His Birthplace.

Stratford-upon-Avon is in the heart of England, and is visited yearly by more tourists than any other place across the seas, for it is here that William Shakespeare lived and died, and it is in the city's Holy Trinity Church where his ashes now rest. It is a drowsy, quaint old city, whose houses go back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Through its winding streets Shakespeare played as a boy, went to school, and it was here that he spent the last years of his life. The buildings, happily, are in a state of splendid preservation. The birthplace and the Ann Hathaway cottage and the school are the same as when the poet first saw light. In the rear of the birthplace there is a beautiful garden, and in this garden are grown only the flowers mentioned in Shakespeare's plays. The records show that more than 75,000 people visit the birthplace, the cottage, the school and the library and the Memorial Theatre annually.

The twenty-third of April is the "Day of Days" to all Stratfordians, for it is Shakespeare's birthday, and his death-day as well, and it is the date of the beginning of the first of the two great festivals of the year. The Stratford-upon-Avon Players also begin their season on this day, and for one month present nightly in the Memorial Theatre the poet's mighty plays. Of the thirty-six plays of Shakespeare, the Stratford-upon-Avon Players have given thirty-four—*Twelfth Night*, *As You Like It*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Titus Andronicus* being still unplayed. The day opens with the true festival spirit. Bridge Street, which is an enormous plaza, is a brilliant avenue of flags, banners, shields and decorations. At the head of the street is the Union Jack, presented by the King; near it is the flag of Wales, presented by the Prince of Wales, and the long line of standards down the wide street bears the standards also of Scotland, Ireland, the colonies and of all the King's dominions beyond the seas, and of all the nations of the world, the United States having a most prominent position, presented by their official representative in England. The shields of all nations are here too, for Shakespeare is the world's property, and all people combine to do him honor. At one minute to the hour these flags are still unfurled, but round them are grouped the Ambassadors and other representatives of various countries who have come up from London to take part in the festival; and as the clock strikes each pulls the cord which hoists his country's flag to the breeze. Simultaneously the band strikes up, and the people join, with uncovered heads, in the national anthem, "God Save the King." Then the pageant begins. Again more than four thousand people, in costumes of the plays of Shakespeare, passed in review before the representatives of the great nations of the earth. The procession passed through the great park in which is the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, to Holy Trinity Church, where the poet is buried. Each carried a flower, and at the conclusion of a short service, conducted by Canon Nicholls, these flowers were placed in the bard's tomb. This service over, the pageant returned to the theatre and the day was given over to tableaux, country dancing, folk dancing, under direction of Mr. F. R. Benson, the art director of the Memorial Theatre. Then for one month follows nightly productions of Shakespeare's plays by the great company of the Stratford-upon-Avon Players, at the conclusion of which the company goes on tour, visiting London and all the great cities of the British Isles. A similar festival was given in August, when fourteen plays were presented, and it is these fourteen plays which the government of the Memorial Theatre has sent to America with the Stratford-upon-Avon Players.

The Stratfordians will present the following repertoire at the Royal Victoria Theatre, May 4th and 5th:

Monday: "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Tuesday Matinee: "The Merchant of Venice."

Tuesday Evening: "Hamlet."



Miss Dorothy Green and Mr. Murray Carrington With the Stratford-upon-Avon Players at the Royal Victoria on Monday and Tuesday, May 4 and 5.

## IN AID OF DESTITUTE

Local Musical Artists Will Give Concert Tonight at Variety Theatre

An opportunity for Victorians to help the fund which is being raised at various points throughout Canada for the aid of the widows and orphans of the men who died in the recent Newfoundland sealing disaster, will be given this evening in the Variety Theatre, when Signor Claudio's orchestra, assisted by local artists, will give a sacred concert commencing at 8:45 o'clock. There will be a silver collection taken during the evening. Mr. L. J. Quagliotti has been kind enough to give the use of the theatre for the occasion, and it is to be hoped that all who attend will donate liberally, as the cause is a worthy one. The following is the programme prepared by Signor Claudio:

March—"Hall the Spirit of Liberty." ..... Sousa Orchestra.

Selection—"Trovatore" ..... Verdi Orchestra.

Song, duet—"Excelsior" ..... Samson and Hughes.

Overture—"Orpheus in the Underworld." ..... J. Offenbach Orchestra.

Song—"My Hero," from "The Choccolate Soldier" ..... Strauss Baby Violon.

Valse—"Pasta, Maiden Waltz" ..... Robert Orchestra.

Violin Solo—"Cavatina" ..... Raff Signor Claudio.

Song—"The Children's Home" ..... Miss Newburn.

Selection—"Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe Orchestra.

God Save the King.

## COMING EVENTS

Protestant Orphanage—The regular meeting of the Protestant Orphanage will be held on Monday, at the home, at 2:30 p. m.

Nurses' Club Meeting—The Victoria Nurses' Club will hold their monthly meeting on Monday, at 3 o'clock, at the Y. W. C. A.

First-Aid Class—The class in "First-Aid to the Injured" will meet on Monday, at 8 p. m., in the Rest Room of the Y. W. C. A.

Friendly Help—The Friendly Help Association will hold their monthly meeting on Tuesday, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms.

Hive Review—Baxter Hive No. 8, L. O. T. M., will hold their regular review in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Tuesday evening, May 5, at 7:30.

I. O. O. F. Meeting—The Agnes Deans Cameron Chapter, I. O. O. F., will meet on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the library of the Y. W. C. A.

Closing Dance of Season—Scotch-Canadian Club will give the Closing Dance of the Winter season in St. John's Hall, May 4, 8:30 p. m.

King's Daughters—The regular meeting of the King's Daughters will be held on Wednesday morning at 10:30, in the Rest Room, on Courtney Street.

Natural History Society—At the regular meeting on Monday, Mr. J. R. Anderson will give the conclusion of his illustrated paper on "Plant Life."

Woman's Auxiliary—The annual meeting of the Diocesan Board of the Women's Auxiliary will take place on May 14, 15 and 16, at Christ Church school room.

Victorian Order—The regular monthly meeting of the local board of the Victorian Order of Nurses will be held on May 5, at 2:30, in the Y. W. C. A. Douglas Street.

Auxiliary to Missions—St. John's Branch of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions will hold its regular meeting in the Mason Street rooms, on Tuesday, at 2:30 p. m.

Navy League Meeting—The annual general meeting of the Victoria Branch of the Navy League will be held on Tuesday, May 5, at 8:30 p. m., in the Alexandra Club.

W. C. T. U. Meeting—The West End W. C. T. U. will hold a social meeting at the home of Mrs. McAdam, "Fallowfield," Esquimalt Road, on Tuesday, May 5, at 3 p. m.

Men's Meeting—A men's meeting will be held in the Sunday school room of the James Bay Methodist Church, Mr. Currie will speak, taking for his subject "The Prodigal Son."

Sewing Meeting—The Ladies Aid Society of the First Congregational Church will resume their sewing meeting on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 in the ladies' parlor of the church.

D. O. K. K.—The 321 Maholia Temple, No. 155, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan will not hold their regular monthly session next Monday, but have postponed it until Monday, May 11, at 8 p. m.

Lecture—Tonight—George Martinich, the well-known Austrian Bible exposit, is to lecture on "The Mystery of the Human Soul Unveiled," at the Empress Theatre tonight at 7:30. The lecture is free.

Bohemian Club—On Friday, May 8, the Bohemian Club will meet in the King's Daughters' Rest Room, Courtney Street. As this will be the final meeting of the season, members are invited to bring their friends. They are requested to notify the committee, by

Wednesday at the latest, of their intention of being present.

B. Y. P. U. Banquet—The fourth annual banquet of the Baptist Young People's Union, of Emmanuel Baptist Church will take place on Monday, May 4, commencing at 8:30 o'clock p. m., to be followed by a musical entertainment.

Another Dance—The Retail Employees' Organization has decided to hold a dance in the St. John's Hall, on Thursday, May 7. Heaton's Orchestra will provide the music and other arrangements are in the hands of a special committee.

Semi-Annual Examination—The half-yearly Dominion service examinations will be held this month in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Campbell. That of the preliminary outside service on May 12, and the qualifying and naval cadetships on the succeeding four days.

Court Vancouver, A. O. F.—The next regular meeting of Court Vancouver, No. 5765, A. O. F., will be held on Monday night, May 4, in the A. O. F. Hall. By motion of the court it has been made into a specially summoned meeting, at which will be thoroughly discussed a most favorable report of the committee organized to investigate the advantages of the Island courts succeeding from Court Columbia District A. O. F., which, at the present time embraces the whole of British Columbia, and forming an island district of their own.

Celebrated Lecturer—Mr. Dan Crawford, P. R. G. S., the celebrated missionary, traveler and lecturer, who has spent twenty-two years in Central Africa without furlough, is coming to Victoria and is expected on Saturday, May 9. On Sunday, May 10, he will preach at 10 a. m. at the Church of Our Lord, Reformed Episcopal; at 4 p. m. he will deliver an address at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, and at 7:30 p. m. he will be at the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. He will lecture on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, May 11 and 12, at the First Congregational Church, Quadra Street. As Mr. Crawford has had an exceptionally active career, and one more than usually eventful, and as he comes heralded as a speaker of fascination and power, those who hear him are likely to be entertained as well as instructed. He will leave on May 13 by the S.S. Niagara for Australia.

MARGARET ILLINGTON  
HERE ON WEDNESDAY

Gave Three Performances of  
"Within the Law" in One  
Day—At the Royal Victoria  
This Week.

Margaret Illington, announcement of whose appearance at the Royal Victoria Theatre, May 6th, has already aroused local theatregoers to pleasurable anticipation, established some remarkable records for theatrical popularity during her phenomenally prosperous run in Chicago recently as the heroine of Bayard Veiller's sensational successful underworld melodrama, "Within the Law," in which she is credited with having achieved one of the most notable triumphs of recent years. Although, during her unparalleled Chicago engagement, Miss Illington played more extra, or added, performances than any other attraction in the history of that city, because of the unprecedented demand for seats, it was finally found necessary the final month of her stay to give a matinee each day, a feat not hitherto attempted by a dramatic attraction. Crowded houses were the invariable rule at all these extra matinees.

The real climax came, however, on Miss Illington's last day in the Illinois metropolis, when she signalled her departure by three farewell performances of "Within the Law," which were given within twelve hours to the largest number of persons that ever entered the theatre in one day. The curtain rose upon the first, or special morning, matinee at 10:45 o'clock, the afternoon performance began at 3, and that in the evening at the usual time of 8 o'clock. Because of the exacting demands of her role it was not possible for Miss Illington to leave the theatre from the time she arrived until after the close of the evening performance, her meals being sent in from a nearby restaurant. An amazing demonstration marked the fall of the final curtain at night, the large audience arising en masse and cheering for five minutes until Miss Illington reappeared and made a brief speech. The feat of giving three performances of a drama in one day is a feat that has never before been recorded even in the fifty theatres of New York.

VICTORIA THEATRE  
HAS SUMMER STOCK

Commencing May 4, and for the rest of the week, with a matinee on Wednesday and Saturday, the Victoria Theatre will again open its doors to a stock company. The opening bill chosen is Bayard Veiller's greatest triumph, "The Easiest Way." This is the play in which Mr. David Belasco starred Miss Frances Starr for the last four seasons, when it achieved one of the biggest successes yet known. There are two or three emotional climaxes, which reach the heart of brilliant comedy in this little play.

In looking over the cast which is to put on these performances, it will be noted that many actors and actresses well known to Victoria audiences will take part in them, including Mr. James Mitchell, Mr. Arthur Belasco, Mr. S. James, Miss Jean Matford, Miss Hilda Graham, Miss Ethel Tucker and others. Miss Tucker, who will personally direct these performances, has had wide experience in this capacity, so without doubt these plays will be put on in a first-class manner. Summer prices will prevail throughout the whole engagement, so that they will be within the reach of everybody's pocket.

Florence Nightingale Chapter—The regular meeting of the Florence Nightingale Chapter, I. O. O. F., will be held on Monday, May 4, at 2:30 p. m., at the Y. W. C. A. Rest Room. The executive will meet at 2 p. m. All returns from the Rosebud dance should be sent in to Mrs. Hasell, Alexandra Club, before 2 p. m.

## Whooping Cough

SPASMODIC CROUP ASTHMA COUGHS  
BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1878  
A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, catarrh, colds, etc. Vapo-Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air carrying the antiseptic vapors, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuaging restful sleep. It is invaluable to mothers with young children. Send postal for descriptive booklet.

ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Vapo-Cresolene  
ANTISEPTIC THIN  
TABLETS for the irritated  
throat. These are simple  
effective and antiseptic.  
Of your druggist or from  
us, 10c. in stamps.  
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Licensing Office Building  
Montreal, Can.

## Royal Victoria Theatre

Monday and Tuesday with Tuesday Matinee  
May 4 and 5

The First American Tour  
of the  
Stratford-upon-Avon  
Players  
including  
Mr. F. R. Benson

Direction of Charles F. Towle  
In Three Plays of William Shakespeare. Repertoire:

Monday, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Tuesday Matinee, "The Merchant of Venice," Tuesday night, "Hamlet."

Prices, evening, 8 rows 50c, 7 rows 75c, 12 rows \$1.00, 6 rows \$1.50, 15 rows \$2.00. Prices, Matinee, 8 rows 50c, 15 rows 75c, 3 rows \$1.00, 17 rows \$1.50. Seats on sale Friday, May 1. Curtain 8:15 and 2:30.

Royal Victoria  
THEATRE

Wednesday, May 6

## Return Engagement

By Popular Demand of the  
Season's Supreme Sensation

MARGARET  
ILLINGTON

In Bayard Veiller's World-Wide Success

## "Within the Law"

With the Same Splendid Supporting  
Caste Seen Here Before  
This Season

8 rows at 50c, 7 rows at 75c, 12 rows at \$1.00, 6 rows at \$1.50, 15 rows at \$2.00

Seats on Sale Monday, May 4. Curtain, 8:15

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE  
TEN DAYS

Commencing Matinee, Thursday, May 7 to 16, at 3:30 p. m.  
Two Performances Daily. Matinees at 3:30. Nights, 8:30

By special arrangement with Herbert G. Ponting, F. R. G. S., The British Antarctic Expedition of 1910, The Gaumont Co., Ltd., of London, have the honor to announce for the first time in Victoria.

The Vivid, Glorious and Authentic Story of Englishmen  
of Today, Who Died for the Honor and Glory of the  
British Empire

The Actual and Complete Motion Picture  
Diary of the Expedition of

Captain Robert  
Falcon Scott

ROYAL NAVY

## To the South Pole

Including the Views Found on the  
Body of Captain Scott

Recorded by Mr. Herbert G. Ponting, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, official camera artist with the expedition. This thrilling and inspiring story of unparalleled British heroism will be authoritatively and impressively told by Charles B. Hanford, the eminent Shakespearean actor, at all performances.

ALL SEATS RESERVED

POPULAR PRICES

Matinees and Nights: 974 Seats, 50c, 216, 35c, 253, 25c.

All Pupils at Schools Half-Rate at Matinees. Seats on sale Tuesday, May 5, next.



CAPTAIN R. F. SCOTT, R. N.

In Antarctic costume. The moving pictures of the Expedition will be seen at the Royal Victoria, commencing May 7.

## Victoria THEATRE

Week Commencing May 4  
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee

The Victoria Stock Company  
Will present Eugene Walter's Tremendous  
Success

## "The Easiest Way"

Summer prices: 10c, 15c, 20c. Matinee, 10c, 15c, 20c. Seats on sale at 10c Office.

\$100 REWARD, \$500  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreadful disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Cancer. Early "Alarm" Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical profession. It is a constitutional disease, requiring constitutional treatment. Early "Alarm" Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous membranes of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the system strength by building up the constitution and enabling nature to drive out the disease. The proprietors have no money to be made from this cure, but they have a duty to perform. Send for list of conditions.



# Special Attractions in the Mantle Department for Monday

**\$25.00 Sports Coats for \$15.00 and \$12.50; Linen Dust Coats at \$6.75 and \$25.00 Costumes for \$14.75**

## White Pique, Rep and Linen Skirts

AS we go to press a large shipment of Summer Wash-Skirts is being opened up. The prices vary from \$1.50 to \$6.50. Full particulars will be announced later.

—First Floor

## \$25.00 Costumes to Go Monday at \$14.75

THIS is an extremely low price for such quality Costumes—especially for so early in the season. The offering is partly made up of a special purchase and others selected from our regular stock of \$25.00 grades. If you have yet your costume to buy or are in need of an extra suit, you will find it to your decided benefit to investigate this offering for Monday.

Every Suit is well tailored in a fashionable style, featuring the kimono sleeves and draped skirts, while others are in the plain-tailored styles. You have your choice from a good range of fabrics, including serges, novelty weaves and brocades.

Most Suits are satin lined, the fashionable blue shades are well represented and there are all sizes.

This is the best offering in Women's Costumes so far this season, and they are well worth an early shopping trip to secure.

—First Floor

## A Special Offering in Men's Panama Hats at \$5.00

THIS is a nice quality Panama, and it comes in the newest shape for this season's wear.

An inexpensive Summer Hat for men that will give perfect satisfaction.

—Main Floor

## New Striped Messaline Silks Selling Monday at Less Than Half Price

BEAUTIFUL Soft Silks, effective and durable for waists, dresses or good coat linings. Practically all colors in single and double stripes. The colors include brown and white, brown and pink, blue and black, royal and white, green and black, green and mauve, grey and white, mauve and black, mauve and white, mauve and pink, brown and black, navy and white, dark rose and black, and purple and black. Regular \$1.25 values. Monday, per yard, .....50¢

See View Street Windows for Samples.

—Main Floor

## Handsome New Waists Are Being Shown From \$1.25 to \$5.75

THE View Street windows reveal some of these handsome new style Waists and they are worthy of your inspection. If you prefer to see a much wider range, a visit to the department on first floor will reveal to you one of the most wonderful assemblages of Waists ever exhibited in Victoria.

To quote a few now showing:

White Crepe Waist, with pretty figures and stripes, in various colors, trimmed with white ruffe collar and cuffs. A pretty waist for .....\$1.25

All White Crepe Waist, trimmed with ruffe outlining V-shaped neck and extending down front; also many other styles, all featuring the Raglan-sleeve or drop shoulder effect. Special values at .....\$1.25

Crepe and Voile Waists in a very wide selection of pretty styles, trimmed in a variety of ways with ruffings and laces, all featuring the drop shoulder effect or Raglan sleeve, about 20 different styles, all marked at .....\$1.75

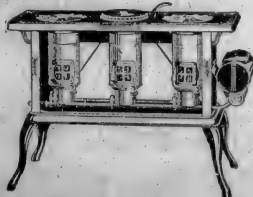
Silk Crepe Waists in various pretty styles. One particularly attractive style comes in all white, with ruffe outlining V-shaped neck and smartly tipped with black, full-length Raglan sleeve, giving yoke effect tipped with black. A handsome waist for .....\$3.75

Silk Crepe de Chine Waists in very choice colorings of Copenhagen, old gold, minaret, lemon, ivory and navy blue. This waist is made up in a very pretty style, with a neat, round flat collar, finished with sailor's knot. Raglan sleeve, forming yoke effect, turn-back cuffs. Excellent value for .....\$5.75

—First Floor

## Stoves That Enable You to Cook With Comfort and Safety During the Hot Weather

THE hot days of Summer will soon be here, and then it will be necessary for you to provide yourself with a Stove that will enable you to cook in comfort. Take an early opportunity to call and inspect our new season's stock of Summer necessities. A few prices are quoted here, but there's nothing like a personal visit to see the goods.



### The "Primus" Oil Stove

Burns gas with a blue flame, guaranteed, from coal oil. Automatic after starting, wickless, safe, odorless, economical, efficient either in the explorer's camp or in a model kitchen.

No. 512, Duplex Range, each .....\$11.50

No. 1, One Burner, each .....\$4.75

No. 120, each .....\$5.25

No. 230, each .....\$4.50

No. 30, each .....\$3.50

### A "Perfection" Oil Stove

is equal to a gas range for quick service and for kitchen comfort in warm weather. Our prices are:

One Burner .....\$3.50

Two Burners .....\$4.00

Three Burners .....\$12.50

Four Burners .....\$14.50

These stoves are noted for their simplicity—a child can operate them in safety.

### "The Juwell"

Similar to the "Primus" but the German model. No. 6B, each .....\$3.75

### Gas Hot Plates

1 Burner, from \$1.50 to .....\$3.50

2 Burners, from \$5.00 to .....\$2.50

3 Burners, from \$11.50 to .....\$7.50

### Camp Stoves

Many kinds and sizes at prices ranging up to \$12.50 from .....\$2.75

—Third Floor

## Women's and Children's Summer Hose

Women's Lisle Hose, a nice, soft finish, in colors black, tan and white; plain and lace. Per pair, 75c, 65c, 50c and 35c.

Colored Lisle Hose. Per pair .....50c

Women's Cotton Hose, black, with white feet, also all black. Per pair, 50c, 35c and .....25c

Women's Cotton Hose, special in O. S. sizes. Per pair, 50c, 35c and .....25c

Children's Lisle and Cotton Socks. Per pair .....25c

Onyx Silk Hose in all shades and a splendid quality for wear. Per pair, \$1.50 and .....\$2.00

Holeproof Silk Hose, the hose that's guaranteed to wear well—does away with the inconvenience and tedious work of darning. With every box containing three pairs is given a full guarantee. Colors tan, white and black. Price, per box .....\$3.00

Bought separately, per pair .....\$1.00

## Two Big Offerings in Sports Coats, Monday

Regular \$25.00 Coats for .....\$15.00

VERY little exertion on the part of our salesladies will be necessary to sell these Coats on Monday. The qualities are such that they will sell themselves at such a low price. In this offering we have included a big range of Coats in the new Teddy bear cloths, chinchillas, also a wide range of checks as well as plain shades.

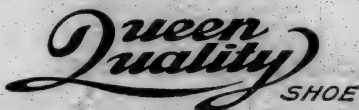
Some of the styles feature the kimono sleeve in Balkan effects, others with loose and tight belts, and some shirred backs and still others in the new Balmacaan style. Every Coat in this offering is a quality that's well worth securing.

### Sports Coats at \$12.50

This is another extremely good offering and these, too, will sell quickly. This offering has been made up from a re-adjustment of our higher priced coats—selecting out some 45 Coats in all and re-marking them for quick selling on Monday. The lot includes Blanket Cloth Coats in the new bright shades, black and white checks in small and medium designs, also a range of very smart white coats.

See samples of these offerings in the View Street Windows.

—First Floor



## For Women

If you like charm and daintiness in Footwear you will find it here in endless variety. All the latest conceits of fashion are shown in "Queen Quality" for Spring and early Summer. Dainty, trim, low-cut, of patent and dull leathers and combinations most pleasing. The new Spanish arch and heel made on the newest lasts and modeled on the latest designs. In "Queen Quality Shoes" absolute comfort is always combined with assured style.

Let us fit you with a pair of these. When once you've worn "Queen Quality" you will want to wear no other. Space will not permit of our mentioning all the different styles we are showing. A few of the leaders are:

Patent Colt Black Cloth Top Button

Boots, with plain toe. Per pair, \$6.00

and .....\$5.00

Patent Colt Black Silk Top Button

Boots, long narrow toe; plain turn

sole; Louis XV. heel. Per pair, \$6.50

All Patent Tango Sandals, with Louis

heel; the very latest. Per pair, \$7.00

Black Colonials in satin, velvet, suede,

gunmetal and patent leather, finished

with bright steel buckles and spool

heels. Per pair .....\$4.00

—First Floor

## The New Balkan Effects in Children's Tub Dresses

JUST the kind of dress your girl will want to wear this Summer. These dresses are all in the new Balkan effects, some having loose and others stitched-on belts. These styles are very attractive, and all who have already seen them are delighted with them. The materials include ginghams, prints, chambrays, cotton crepe, pique, ratine, and other novelty weaves; some in plain white, others in self colors, and still others in checks, stripes and floral effects, and others neatly trimmed in contrasting shades. All sizes to fit girls from 2 to 14 years, and we advise you to bring your girls along early while the selection of styles, colors and sizes are at their best. Sizes from 2 to 6 years at .....\$1.00

Sizes from 2 to 14 years at \$1.50 to .....\$7.50

—First Floor

## Linen Crash Cushion Covers—Special, Monday, 50¢

THIS is a very special offering and one that should be sold out quickly on Monday. They are made from a fine quality of linen crash finished with knotted fringe and stamped ready for working, in various conventional designs. Monday special, each .....50¢

Art Dept.—First Floor

## Very Smart Two-Piece Summer Suits for Men

JUST the Suits that men are asking for—they are the regular outing kind, so serviceable for Boating, Fishing, Golfing or Picnic wear. They come in two-piece styles only. Pants have belt straps and cuff bottoms, and the coats are made long and finished with patch pockets. Your choice from greys and fawns in worsteds and lustrous and in striped effects. Prices ranging up to \$10 from \$8.75

### Men's Fancy Summer Vests

In white pique, fancy drills and worsteds, in all the new shades and styles. A nice selection to choose from at prices varying from \$2.50 to .....\$5.75

For motor wear there's nothing better. One of these will protect your garments from dust and keep you warm at the same time. The long coats are in grey and in khaki, at prices from \$2.50 to .....\$5.75

### Men's Dust Coats

The Regular Short English Motor Coat, in a nice quality of silk-finished linen. These are made with Russian collar and dust and windproof sleeves. Splendid value for \$5.00



## A New Shipment of "Harvey" Brand Underwear for Men

THIS well-known make of Underwear has just arrived. The quality of this brand is so well known that little comment is required here. Every garment is well up to the regular standard of perfection, and perfect satisfaction is assured to the wearer of this make.

Men's Union Suits, in "Harvey" spring

needle ribbed, mergerized cotton; in

white only; just the garment that's

needed for Summer; in three-quarter

and short sleeves; all sizes. Special

per garment .....\$2.00

Union Suits. The celebrated "Airwear"

"Harvey" mesh; light-weight cotton,

in white only; in long and short

sleeves, ankle and three-quarter length;

and all sizes. Per suit .....\$1.25

Union Suits, in "Harvey" spring needle

ribbed and Egyptian cotton; in natural

and white; ankle length and long

sleeves; all sizes; also short sleeves

and three-quarter length. Per

suit .....\$1.25

Union Suit. "Harvey" spring needle

ribbed Athletic Union Suit, in white

cotton, short sleeves and knee length;

all sizes. Per suit .....\$1.00

—Main Floor

## 24 Axminster Rugs to Sell at \$26.00

A fine quality Axminster, made with a deep rich pile and heavy linen back; a carpet that will give the best of satisfaction in wear. They are all woven in one piece in size 3 x 3½ yards, and you can choose from a good assortment of colors.

Large Size Brussels Squares Sell at \$21.50

A good size carpet, measuring 3 x 4 yards, and in a quality that gives endless satisfaction in wear. They are made from all pure wool, with interwoven borders and combination centres, and there's a large selection of colors and designs to select from.

A Handy Size Tapestry Square Sells at \$5.90

Just a nice handy size carpet for den, boudoir or dressing room. They measure 2¼ x 3 yards. The designs and colorings are good, and they make a good floor covering at an inexpensive price. Only 16 squares at this price.

—First Floor

## 600 Square Yards Scotch Linoleum to Sell at 45c Square Yard

A nice quality of Scotch Linoleum, suitable for almost any style of room, hall or landing. A quality that gives lots of real hard wear and at small outlay. Your choice from a big range of designs and colorings in black, tile and floral effects. Made two yards wide; easy to handle and lay without cracking or spoiling.

New Artistic Cretonnes at 50c Yard

About 600 yards of these, all marked at a very low price. The colorings and designs are new and pleasing. They are washable and fadeless. Suitable for window drapes, loose covers and many other purposes. 32 in. wide.

50-Inch Nottingham Nets Sell at 45c Yard

A nice range of designs in both small dainty effects and the larger patterns. These are suitable for any style of window. Made 50 in. wide, and your choice from cream or white.

—First Floor

## A New Shipment of Hammocks

HAS just been opened up. All the new features for this season are here and there's a full assortment of colors, made with heavy strong cord, metal clasps, upholstered pillow and fringed valance. The prices range up to \$5.90 from .....\$1.90

—Second Floor

## 12 Japanese Veranda Mats to Clear Monday at \$1.90

Regular \$3.50 Value

WE only have 12 of these Mats left in stock and we want to clear up the line, so have reduced the price of these to about one-half the regular to accomplish our object.

They are made from a heavy diamond-mesh Japanese matting and measure 2 yards wide by 3 yards long, all reversible patterns in colors green, red and brown. A splendid mat for wear. Regular \$3.50 grade, Monday .....\$1.90

—First Floor

## Ladies' Full Length Linen Dust Coats, Monday, \$6.75

A SIMILAR line of Dust Coats sold last year at \$9.75. This season we were able, by taking a certain quantity, to place our order direct with the manufacturer, thus saving the wholesaler's profit; and, as is our custom, we give you an opportunity to share in the savings we've effected.

These Coats are known as the regular Automobile Linen Dusters; they come in full lengths, closed collars, some trimmed with leather and others with rep in a different shade. We place these Coats on sale Monday at the very special price of .....\$6.75

—First Floor

The Vacuum Cleaning Process Is the Quickest, Cleanest and Cheapest. Phone 1264 your order, or for estimate.

**David Spencer, Ltd.**

Mrs. Hope, late with Marshall & Snellgrove, London, England, and the Murray-Kay Co., Toronto, has opened the dressmaking rooms on the third floor, and is prepared to take orders for gowns for all occasions and for tailored suits.

## Slightly Damaged Camp Cots Clearing \$1.90 Monday at \$1.90

Regular \$3.50 Value

A RARE opportunity for campers to secure a Camp Cot cheap. There are only 12 of these and the first twelve customers on Monday morning will get a bargain worth while. They are made with hardwood frames, upholstered with excelsior and covered in strong ticking. A slight damage keeps us from selling these as perfect goods, so out they go on Monday morning at about one-half the regular. Reg. \$3.50 value, Monday .....\$1.90

—Fourth Floor



Fur Got on Clayoquot Sound, Tofino, British Columbia



# The Clayoquot-Tofino District, Vancouver Island

ONE of the most interesting, picturesque and richly endowed districts on Vancouver Island is that which embraces Clayoquot Sound, Tofino Inlet, Fortune Channel and the various arms, channels and inlets which split up this part of the West coast of Vancouver Island into various islands and peninsulas fronting on or washed by the waters of the Pacific.

There are so many phases of this country which present unique interest that it is difficult in a brief article to mention them all, since the variety of natural resources, the beauty of the scenery and the natural resources of the region would demand a volume, rather than a sketch, to adequately present to the reader even a condensation of the possibilities.

To begin with, this district faces some of the greatest halibut banks in the world; and these banks have as yet only been very little fished. Of late years the fishing has increased, but this great natural resource of this truly magnificent food-fish has only been scratched, as it were, instead of being exploited commercially. The salmon industry is another branch of fishing which has been taken up in this district, and one flourishing cannery is situated on Tofino Inlet, at the mouth of Kennedy River. This river empties into the inlet from Kennedy Lake (the largest body of fresh water on Vancouver Island), a sheet of water which is likely to become famous in the future by reason of its scenic beauties, and the opportunities it affords for a Summer resort.

The herring fisheries have not yet been taken up from a commercial standpoint, but there are undoubted possibilities in this branch of fishing which will some day be utilized.

From a standpoint of mining, the Clayoquot and Tofino district has been prospected to a certain extent, and in some portions substantial work has been done in opening up the mineral wealth of the country. The Kalappa gold mine on Mears Island is working with a force of forty men, and bringing out gold ore from a depth of 400 feet. There are two tunnels at this mine. It has been in active operation for over two years. A road is being built in ten miles from the head of Bedwell Sound to a second gold mine, and a large amount of money is being expended by an English syndicate towards opening up and developing this mine. There are also a number of copper claims in the district on which assessment work is being done, and which have shown good prospects for copper ore.

The fur industry of the district is a very important one, both by sea and by land. Thousands of dollars worth of fur-seal skins are brought into Tofino and marketed from there; while otter, mink and coon skins are among the furs which the Clayoquot Sound and Tofino district furnish in large quantities. Trapping is carried on quite extensively by both white trappers and the Indians, and the sum total of valuable furs taken from the district each year forms a substantial addition to its commercial values.

It is a remarkable district for shooting and fishing; the Sound, with its various inlets and outlets, swarming with wild fowl during the Fall and Spring seasons. Salmon fishing affords rare sport, the fish being very plentiful, and it being no difficult task to capture forty-pound Spring salmon with rod and reel for a skilful angler. From the various streams in the vicinity, and at Kennedy Lake, splendid trout fishing can be had, and on the lakes there is an abundance of waterfowl during the season. Geese, ducks, brant and snipe abound, with occasionally wild swans.

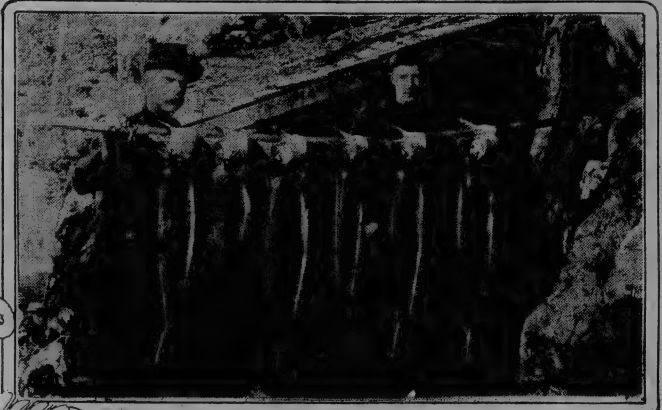
In the woods there are plenty of deer and quite a few bear, with an occasional wolf or cougar to test the skill of the hunter. Willow grouse are found, and in the higher altitudes there are occasionally ptarmigan.



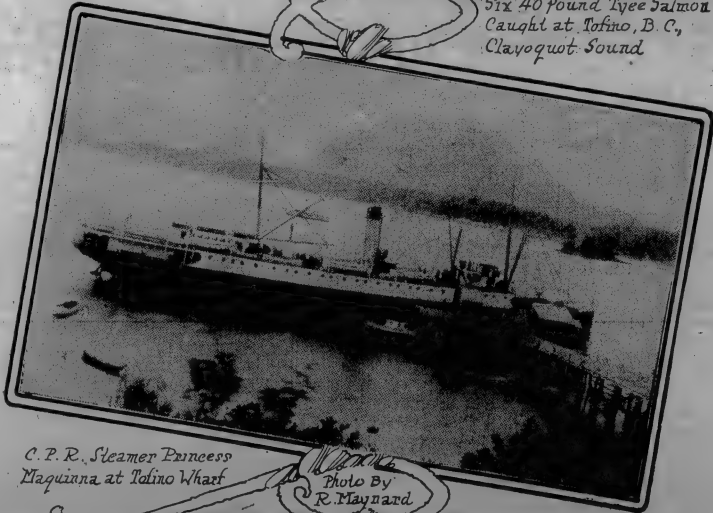
A Typical Scene on the West Coast as it was when the White Man Came—photo by R. Maynard



Gold Ore at the Kalappa Mine, Tofino



Six 40 Pound Tyee Salmon Caught at Tofino, B.C., Clayoquot Sound



C.P.R. Steamer Princess Maquana at Tofino Wharf

Photo By R. Maynard



Some Aboriginal Inhabitants of the District

couver Island; and will some day be the scene of automobile racing such as is practiced on the Florida beaches of the United States. It can be made, by cutting through two short stretches, one of timber and one of sand, and annexing Wreck Bay Beach, into a course covering close to twenty miles.

The Wreck Bay portion of such a course as this will have to be reconstructed, as it is shingly and rough; while the Long Beach portion is hard, white sand, and ideal ground for automobile speeding. A comparatively short distance from Long Beach lies Kennedy Lake, and a tramway system from the lake to the beach would combine salt water and fresh water attractions, making the most unique combination of watering places in North America.

The timber resources of the Clayoquot Sound-Tofino district are enormous, and as there is so much moisture on the West Coast, the danger from fire is greatly lessened on that account. With the opening of the Panama Canal there will undoubtedly be a great stimulus to the lumber trade in the vicinity, and for many years to come the timber from this portion of Vancouver Island will be a potent factor in the lumbering trade of the Island.

Transportation is the chief stumbling-block in the way of a most remarkable development awaiting this territory. The chief difficulty in the way is the rocky nature of portions of the country, and the way the district is split up by the various salt water channels and inlets extending in from the Pacific Ocean. But, with the advent of transportation, there will be an enormous impetus given to the entire region, and its mineral and timber wealth, as well as its agricultural possibilities, will make it a very important commercial and agricultural district.

There are no extremes of either heat or cold in the district, so far as the weather is concerned; and the rainfall, while considerable, is confined mainly to the Fall and Winter months; though at times there are periods in the Winter when there are a number of clear days. The entire Clayoquot-Tofino-Ucluelet country is rich in minerals and timber, and possesses vast possibilities in fisheries—halibut, salmon, whale and herring—and has an undeniable future before it in agriculture.

It has made steady and persistent strides forward during the past five years in many directions, and is settled by a class of people who have shown dogged perseverance and staying power in building up and improving the country.

Their faith in the country is founded on a substantial basis, and the time will come when the entire district will take its place as a place, too—in the outlying districts of Vancouver Island.—Ernest McGaffey



# Miss Keller--A Miracle of Humanity

**I**F you knew all the joy I feel in being able to speak to you today, I think you would have some idea of the value of speech to the deaf. . . . I can remember the time before I learned to speak, and how I used to struggle to express my thoughts by means of the manual alphabet—how my thoughts used to beat against my finger tips, like little birds striving to gain their freedom, until one day Miss Fuller opened the prison door and let them escape. . . .

The above is an extract from what is surely one of the most remarkable speeches on record, for it was delivered personally by a girl of sixteen who, at the age of nineteen months, had been deprived of sight, hearing and speech. Yet, despite all this and the fact that she was still blind and deaf, she was able to address the Fifth Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf. How was this great achievement made?

Born in 1880, in Northern Alabama, Miss Keller, by a curious coincidence, numbered amongst her ancestors the first teacher of the deaf in Zurich. When she was a year and seven months old she was struck down by congestion of the brain, which, passing, left her blind and deaf, and, as a corollary of the latter, dumb. She had been saved from the Valley of Death only to be brought back to a silent and darkness-enveloped world.

There is no need to dilate upon the pathetic little child, who, during the next few years lived without thoughts; whose sole vocabulary consisted of "wah-wah," reminiscent of "water"; and whose communion with friends consisted in feeling their lips as they spoke, in the vain endeavor to understand what was to her "an amusing thing."

As a child Miss Keller was refractory, and her parents saw that it was necessary to obtain a teacher for her. Through Dr. Graham Bell, of Washington, Mr. Keller secured the services of a graduate of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Boston—Miss Anne M. Sullivan, who had just recently had her eyesight restored by an operation. Miss Sullivan duly took up her position in the Keller home as teacher to the blind deaf-mute, who was then nearly seven years of age.

The teacher brought with her a doll, which was the subject of the first lesson. Giving it into the hands of the child, Miss Sullivan spelt out to her fingers by means of the manual alphabet "d-o-l-l." Strange to say, Helen imitated this, though she was naturally ignorant of what it meant, having no conception either

of words or letters. As a result there was great difficulty in making Helen understand that different things had different names, and that different combinations of finger-movements stood for these. For a time Miss Sullivan tried to make her realize that "m-u-g" and "m-i-l-k" could not be used interchangeably. The absence of any basis upon which to work made progress seem almost impossible, and, on one occasion, after what had seemed a hopeless task, Miss Sullivan gave it up for a time, and took her pupil for her walk.

That walk led Helen Keller to Paradise. Miss Sullivan saw someone getting water from a pump, and, as was her habit, sought to make an object lesson of it. She made Helen put her hand under the running water, while on the other she spelt "w-a-t-e-r." Let Miss Keller tell the result in her own glowing words:

"Suddenly I felt a misty consciousness as of something forgotten—a thrill of returning thought, and somehow the mystery of language was revealed to me. I knew then that 'w-a-t-e-r' meant the wonderful cool something that was flowing over my hand. That living word awakened my soul, gave it light, hope, joy, set it free."

The child now understood that these combinations of finger-movements stood for words which, in their turn, stood for objects or persons, and on that first day a great many words were learned, among them "mother," "father," "sister" and "teacher." "It would have been difficult," says Miss Keller, "to find a happier little child than I was that night as I lay in my crib and thought over the joy the day had brought me, and for the first time I longed for a new day to come. The next morning I awoke with joy in my heart. Everything I touched seemed to quiver with life. It was because I saw everything with the new, strange, beautiful sight which had come to me. . . . I was constantly spelling and acting out the words as I spelled them."

Miss Sullivan now took her pupil and gave her to Nature—that great teacher of us all, and for some time the child lived practically in the open, learning to know and to love the beauties of Nature.

Helen made rapid progress, and, as soon as she could spell, was given slips of cardboard with raised letters on them, out of which she made words which she placed upon the objects they stood for. Often she would have the various objects placed in position so that a row of them represented a sentence. Then came books in raised letters, through which she hunted for words she already knew, and

jumped for joy when she found them.

By this time she had discovered why people moved their lips; they were speaking, and there surged up within the child's breast a mighty impulse to speak.

"I must speak," she had spelt into Miss Sullivan's hand; so teacher and pupil set out for the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, to see Miss Fuller, the principal. This was on March 26, 1890. The first lesson began right away. Miss Fuller lightly passed Helen's hand over her face, so that she could feel the position of the lips and tongue when certain sounds were made. The child quickly divined the intention, and as soon as Miss Fuller had finished the movements, her hands flew to her own mouth; she arranged her teeth and tongue in the way that her sensitive fingers had shown her, and uttered her first-acquired element of language. It was only one vowel, but she pronounced it with marvelous accuracy, as she did several others by imitating Miss Fuller. In an hour she had learned m-p-a-s-t-i, and could say "mamma" and "papa" with "almost musical sweetness."

Altogether Miss Keller had eleven lessons from Miss Fuller, and, as a result, could speak so that her teachers could easily understand her, although other people might not be able to do so. It was a work requiring infinite patience; new elements had to be learned, new combinations of elements to make words, new combinations of words to make sentences.

"I am not dumb now!" said Helen to Miss Sullivan after a visit to some friends, during which she had entered into the conversation—after seven lessons!

She now made rapid progress both in reading and speech, gave evidence of literary ability, and before October, 1893, had studied the history of Greece, Rome, and the United States, had acquired a knowledge of French grammar, and also spoke some French. During 1894-95, she studied German, physical geography, and arithmetic, Miss Sullivan sitting at her side and spelling into her fingers the things said by the teachers.

October, 1895, saw her at Cambridge School for young ladies, preparing for Radcliffe College, with the determination of taking a degree. The difficulties in the way were tremendous; all the books that she needed were not to be obtained in braille, there was no time to get them embossed, and Miss Sullivan could not spell out all the books into her hands. Therefore Miss Keller had to copy a good deal in braille; so that she could keep pace with the other scholars; she used a typewriter for her compositions and translations. She overcame

the difficulties, and in the first year's examinations passed in English history and literature, German, Latin and arithmetic, taking honors in English and German.

She entered upon her second year with enthusiasm, although once more the lack of embossed books handicapped her, especially as she was taking mathematics, algebra and geometry. She worked her algebraic and geometric problems in class, and also solved her problems in physics, by means of a braille writer. She made her geometry figures on a cushion with straight and curved wires, carrying lettering, figures, hypothesis and conclusion, construction and process of proof, in her mind as she did so.

Then there came a set-back. Mr. Gilman, principal of the school, considered that she was working too hard, and wanted to spread the tuition over five years instead of two; but Miss Keller was anxious to graduate with her class, and the result was that she left Cambridge and studied with a private tutor. In June, 1899, she took her final examinations for Radcliffe, passing in Advanced Greek and Latin, geometry and algebra, finishing in time, despite the fact that she was not thoroughly acquainted with the braille notation used in the geometry and algebra papers, which were copied for her by a gentleman. She entered Radcliffe in 1900, and in 1904 passed her examinations for her B. A. degree.

Such is the story of the development of Miss Helen Keller, who, as all the world knows, has been appointed to teach the deaf-mute son of the King of Spain, who, report says, is making good progress. She has achieved marvels, rising upon the stepping stones of what was almost a dead self to heights of education that normal folk might well envy. She has addressed meetings, delivering speeches of inimitable charm and almost faultless style; has written "The Story of My Life," besides other volumes; and has won a degree by her own magnificent efforts and those of devoted teachers.

It is all matter for wonder, and it is not surprising that much has been said and written about her—much, as Miss Sullivan has said, that is not true but greatly exaggerated. The achievement has not been sudden; it has taken time, it has been hard work, yet work that needs no adorning words to reveal its greatness and marvel.

Miss Keller of course is not the only deaf-mute who has been taught to speak, but it is safe to say that no other blind deaf-mute has attained to such heights of culture as she has done.—Eric Wood in Wonders of Land and Sea.

## HOW THE SPEECHES OF ENGLISH M.P.'S ARE PRESERVED

With the regularity of the morning milk a neat, gray covered booklet of the speeches of M.P.'s on the previous night is delivered to the London home of every member of Parliament. This is the official report of the proceedings of the House of Commons. The workmanship of this valuable booklet is perhaps the best of all the vast multitude of Parliamentary publications. It represents, says E. A. J., in *The Daily Citizen*, the output of an army of reporters, typists, compositors, proofreaders, machinists and bookbinders. An editor, an assistant editor, and no fewer than twelve reporters—perhaps the finest shorthand writers in the United Kingdom—participate in the production of this official report. When, after prayers—a few minutes before three in the afternoon—the gallery doors are unlocked to the press, a couple of men step into the two Hansard boxes. One takes notes till three, and then his colleague taps him on the shoulder and takes up the note-taking. From quarter past ten till the normal hour for adjournment—eleven or half-past—no man is in the box for more than five minutes.

At the end of each turn the reporter goes down to the typists' room. Here a staff of typists awaits the shorthand writer, and in one of the sound proof cubicles he dictates his notes. The typewritten MS., having been carefully corrected, is presented to the assistant editor, who, in an editorial sense, puts everything into apple pie order, and rushes the copy off to the printers. Away in the city the copy, arriving in numerous batches, is eagerly "devoured" by the compositors, and the type having been corrected and made up into royal octavo pages the copies are struck off, bound in gray covers, and distributed, a postoffice van, by special arrangement, calling at the printers at six in the morning. Members are allowed to correct errors of their own or slips of the reporter, but they are prohibited from making any alterations which would give a different turn to the spoken words. These necessary revisions are made before the daily editions are bound into the bulky volumes which fill the shelves of the members' reading room and other resorts of reference.

## The Sealing Disaster

**T**HE history of the Sealing Industry is marked with many disasters, but none more tragic or more severe than that in which the crew of the S.S. Newfoundland played so terrible a part recently. Nor has one ever created more wide-spread dismay or evoked such profound sympathy. The Greenland calamity of sixteen years ago was an agonizing one, but the suffering, anxiety and suspense was not so great. Within a few hours after the Greenland disaster was heard of, the ship reached port, and the catastrophe in all its fearful details was speedily known. The blow came quickly and heavily. In the present case wireless telegraphy told of the misfortune long before the details were forthcoming.

Thomas Ryan, Turk's Cove, was the first survivor interviewed after the *Bellaventure* entered the Narrows, and told a thrilling story.

"Tuesday morning," he said, "the weather was as fine as could be, and about seven o'clock, or perhaps a few minutes earlier, every watch was put on the ice to hunt seals. There were no seals near our ship, and we shaped our course for the Stephano, about seven or eight miles distant. All the watches but one continued on, and we reached the Stephano about noon. There were indications of an approaching storm about an hour previous to our getting to the Stephano, and for this reason, I believe, the single watch decided to return back to the Newfoundland."

"After a 'mug up' on board the Stephano, which delayed us about ten or fifteen minutes, we were told that a patch of seals was to the East of us, and we left to kill them. As far as I remember the circumstances, it was Capt. Kean that told us, and suggested that we should go and pan them. We left the ship then, and tried to reach the patch referred to."

"It took us about ten minutes, I think, to reach the place indicated, and when we got there the seals were scarce, and we only killed fifteen. The weather was bad then, and it was snowing when we left the Stephano."

"Soon after we left the Stephano she moved out through the ice—to pick up her crew I have learned since—and she was quickly out of sight. The Stephano had her crew out working the seals since morning, and we understood they were doing well with the whitecoats."

"About three p.m. the weather was severe, and seals being scarce we decided to return to the Newfoundland. The wind was then about S.E. and snowing heavily, though it was not cold. About nightfall, or earlier, the wind veered to North, blew heavily, with cutting snow drifts, and became intensely cold, and about two hours later, the wind was at hurricane force and it was impossible to see a yard ahead."

"Up to now, however, all the men were together, but soon a few began to drop out of the race and fell behind, though they were encouraged by the others. At midnight the storm had reached a violence such as had never before been experienced by any of us, and gradually we began to lose hope."

"We were still continuing on a course which we thought would bring us to the ship, and we were hoping to hear the Newfoundland's whistle every minute. The pace was beginning to tell on the men, and at intervals one would drop on the ice and succumb. When daylight came we discovered that at least a dozen were missing or dead on the pans."

"All Wednesday the storm continued, and the death roll increased. Men of the crew, who looked physically the strongest, laid down to die. Some lost their reason, and lanced at the ice until they fell exhausted. Others started to remove their boots, exclaiming it was 'time to turn in,' and fell dead while doing so, and in one instance three fell dead together. These incidents had telling effects on the others of the crew, but the ice and the weather conditions were such that we had to remain associated with the dead and dying."

"From one of the dead I removed some clothing, and used it to protect myself, and others did the same. It was a ghastly proceeding accentuated, when you would gaze on the

face of the dead one, whose half-closed eyes and contorted features almost appealed to you not to disrobe him.

"The greater part of the tragedy was enacted during Wednesday night. Almost a score fell dead. We were huddled together behind a pinnacle in which was a small crevice. Into this latter some of the men who had become insane would enter saying they were going into the galley for a 'mug-up,' then lie down and expire. Others lay down quietly as to sleep, and passed from the mortal to the immortal; while others became frantically insane and fell over dead."

"What added to our discomfort was want of food. Neither of us had eaten since we left the Stephano, except a couple of cakes of bread we carried in our bags, which we had consumed the first evening we were out. Eating snow relieved our thirst, but parched our lips. Towards daylight Thursday there was a change in the weather, the wind had abated, but there was still a drift from the snow that had fallen, and it remained cold."

"About daylight we saw a ship in the distance, and headed for her, but our progress was necessarily slow, the strongest of the survivors being scarcely able to walk faster than a child. Ben. Pearcey and Jesse Collins were the two leading men, and we saw the former reach the sighted steamer an hour or so after daylight. A couple of hours after men from the *Bellaventure* with food and stimulants reached us, and the few survivors that were on our pan were taken to the *Bellaventure*, on which we were given the most kindly attention and treatment until we reached port."

A prominent judge, who was an enthusiastic golfer, had occasion to question a boy witness in a criminal suit.

"Now, my boy," said the judge, "are you sure that you know the nature and significance of an oath—that is, what an oath really means?"

The boy looked up at the judge in surprise, and then answered:

"Why, of course I do, judge. Don't I caddy for you at the Country Club?"

An egotist is one who thinks that every other man has his faults.



# LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ART

## A Day to Remember

MAY 4TH, 1799—AT SERINGAPATAM

The campaign against Tippoo and its results are matters of history. In the advance from Vellore to Seringapatam, Colonel Wellesley commanded the left column of the grand army, consisting of the 33rd Regiment of Foot, and fifteen thousand of the Nizam's troops. Other columns approached the devoted city from the Southern Carnatic and from Bombay. They united under the walls of the Mysorean capital on the 5th of April, 1799; though not till after a sharp affair at a place called Mallavelly, on the road. Tippoo marched out with the whole of his force, and fell there upon General Harris' army, which, by a happy movement of Colonel Wellesley's column, took the enemy in flank, and totally defeated him. And now the siege began, which, so far as the duke's biographer is concerned, is memorable chiefly for this, that during one of the preliminary operations, Colonel Wellesley failed in a night attack and received a slight wound on the knee. Colonel Wellesley, in his correspondence with his brother, describes the whole affair, and thus he speaks: "On the night of the 5th, we made an attack on the enemy's outposts, which, at least on my side, was not quite so successful as could have been wished. The fact is, that the night was very dark, that the enemy expected us, and were strongly posted in an almost impenetrable jungle. We lost an officer killed, and nine men of the 33rd wounded, and at last, as I could not find out the post which was desirable I should occupy, I was obliged to desist from the attack, the enemy also having retired from the post. In the morning they re-occupied it, and we attacked it again at daylight, and carried it with ease and with little loss. I got a slight touch on the knee, from which I have felt no inconvenience, and I have come to the determination never to suffer an attack to be made by night upon an enemy who was prepared and strongly posted, and whose posts had not been reconnoitred by daylight."

In the final assault and capture of the place, which occurred on the 4th of May, Colonel Wellesley appears not to have been actively engaged. He remained with his corps in observation, as the bulk of a besieging army under similar circumstances usually does. But he was soon called upon to perform a duty quite as arduous as the storming of a breach, and far more disagreeable. The troops who bore the brunt of the fray shook aside the restraints of discipline, and throughout the night of the 4th, and during the whole of the succeeding day committed frightful atrocities. The town was set on fire in various places, and rapine and plunder prevailed. Colonel Wellesley was directed to carry his own regiment into the town and restore order. "I came in," he wrote to his brother, "on the morning of the 6th, and in the course of the day I restored order among the troops." "Plunder is stopped," so he reported to General Harris on the 7th, "the fires are all extinguished, and the inhabitants are returning to their homes fast. I am now employed in burying the dead, which I hope will be completed this day, particularly if you send me all the Pioneers."

Among the dead lay Tippoo himself. He had fallen like a brave man, in the heat of the melee, and Colonel Wellesley, with equal nobleness and good policy, conferred upon him the rites of an honorable sepulture. The palace was, at the same time, saved from plunder, and even the pictures of Colonel Bailey's overthrow, which Tippoo had caused to be painted, were carefully preserved. Indeed, from the hour at which he succeeded in restraining the violence of his own people, Colonel Wellesley labored to restore confidence to the natives. The former of these objects he did not attain without the exercise of a stern authority. Gallows were erected in seven streets, and seven marauders soon dangled from them. But the latter came of its own accord. The people saw that there was both the will and the power to protect them, and forthwith resumed their ordinary occupations. General Harris learned from all this that he had given temporal authority to one who well understood how to exercise it, and without any solicitations from any quarter he confirmed Colonel Wellesley as commandant of Seringapatam.

## Stories of the Operas

THE JEWESS—LA JUIVE

The scene of this opera is laid in Constance, in the year 1414. Here lives Rachel, the beautiful daughter of the Jewish goldsmith Eleazar. Rachael is a very noble, high-minded young girl, gentle and sweet, yet possessed of dauntless courage. She meets Leopold, a young prince, who is returning home from the wars, and the two are mutually attracted to one another. Rachel, however, is unaware of the prince's real identity, and believes him to be

a young Jewish artist. She confesses her love to him, after an ardent wooing on his part, and Eleazar, her father, is about to give his blessing, when it is discovered that the supposed Jewish artist is a Christian, and a prince, and that he is already married to Eudoxia, a noble lady of his own faith.

Rachel, her love overcome by her outraged pride, publicly denounces Leopold. The cardinal, though he is loath to do so, excommunicates the prince, who, with his accusers, Rachael and Eleazar, is thrown into prison, and the three are condemned to die.

In the solitude of the prison remorse seizes Rachel. She realizes that Eudoxia loves the prince, even as she has loved him, and the Jewess is convinced that it is the will of Heaven that she find the means of setting Leopold free, so that he may return to the wife whom he has wronged.

In order to bring about his release, it is necessary that Rachel perjure herself, but she does not hesitate. She declares that she had falsely accused Leopold, solely because he was a Christian, and the prince is given his freedom, though he is forced to leave the country.

Rachel and her father are condemned to a terrible death for conspiring against a Christian, but when the vast crowd is assembled to see them die, and the great cauldron of fire is prepared, Eleazar announces to the people that Rachel is not his daughter at all, but the child of the cardinal, who has sentenced her to be executed.

## Books of the Week

"Mary Magdalene and Other Poems," by Laura E. McCully, Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.

In this book of verses the author unites both lyrical and dramatic poetry, and shows strength and much poetical imagination in her tropes and figures and metaphors; occasionally the word-accent and the verse accent do not well agree, but, on the whole, the verse is musical, and the subject matter well worthy of its setting. Perhaps the best of her poems is the first one from which the book takes its name. In this Mary Magdalene soliloquizes first on beauty, then on sin, and lastly on love. We quote from the soliloquy on "Beauty":

I might have been a herd girl on the hills,  
Tending my flock afield with blackened hands,  
Face reddened by the boldness of the sun,  
And feet rough sandalled, brown as fallen leaves.  
Lo, what I am you polished surface tells,  
And I much wonder that it should be so.  
Remembering what I was, for all that shape  
Is like the very fairest things one dreams  
Nor hopes to see in flesh, then, marveling, finds  
Upon a day, in some quiet casual place  
As I found Lais. How I love, my face,  
Wide-eyed and delicate and oval-lipped,  
With small child head poised on the long, full throat,  
And mist of hair, deep as mid-Summer dreams.  
And oh, the silver sandals and the gleam  
Of this great mantle, trailing to the floor  
Heavy with gems. Who knew that I was fair  
Till Roman Titus found me on the hills?  
The hot sun burnt me brown and lame I was,  
And stooped and frail of body, and a girl  
Tall and full-breasted, ruddy as the dawn  
Mocked me and stole the boy I loved from me.

Another poem, which might be termed a Modern Magdalene, the author calls "Our Little Sister." It runs as follows:

Weep, little shrinking spirits of the woods,  
Hanz down your fair green faces, all ye leaves,  
And dew be heavy on the year's first-born;  
Yea, weep as rain, all ye that breathe of Spring,  
Today I passed her in the city streets.

Surely the kind brown earth must pity her,  
Nursing its young so safely at the breast,  
All the great winds that no man may delie  
Compassionate her, and the bending trees  
Happy in fruitfulness and blest with song.

But where her feet are set, of all God made  
No stone remains; and wearing childhood's face  
Fixed in an awful lethargy and calm,  
Defiled, defiling, yet accusing not,  
Avenge upon her race, she passes on.

Here is a charming little thought from that singer of wonderful songs, Rabindranath Tagore, taken from his book, "The Gardener," Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada:

Who are you, reader, reading my verses an hundred years hence?  
I cannot send you one single flower from this wealth of the Spring, one single streak of gold from yonder clouds.

Open your doors and look abroad.  
From your blossoming garden gather fragrant memories of the vanished flowers of an hundred years before.

In the joy of your heart you feel the living joy that sang one Spring morning, sending its glad voice across an hundred years."

"Training the Girl," William A. McKeever, Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.

Professor McKeever has been described as one of those writers who base their methods on inherent human nature, and show that life may

be rounded out to its full meaning only by following through and making use of all the instinctive awakenings from infancy to complete maturity. He expects great things of the boys and girls of today, for never have they had such broad advantages as now, so many opportunities to develop what talents they may possess. While his book deals primarily and principally with the training of the girl, he has a great deal to say in regard to the rearing of boys, and his book is so straightforward, direct and sensible, and contains such a fund of useful information and helpful advice that it should be read by parents and teachers all over the land. Here is a bit of truth of advice which some of us are apt to forget:

"No human being can be continuously efficient and work more than eight hours in twenty-four. The jewel of great price in every life is leisure. Every woman has a vocation. For the vast majority it is in the home. Every woman should also have an avocation—a something to do that is different. The value of leisure lies in the fact that it makes it possible to gain an avocation."

If we mention the classified subject matter in this work it will give the reader an idea of the contents of the book. He begins with the Kindergarten Training, and takes the little girl through school and college, then treats of her social training, and then the vocational ideals, an especially good chapter being that on "Preparing the Girl for Motherhood." Part Four is on "Service Training."

"Barnabette," by Helen Martin. Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

This story, with its quaint setting and its quaint characters, is one of the most charming and most refreshing volumes of fiction that we have met in many a day. The scene is laid for the most part in a small village in Pennsylvania, peopled by the Pennsylvania Dutch, and its story is of Barnabette, daughter of a romantic mother and a puritanical old father, left a widow while his little girl is still a baby, and marrying again when his daughter is in her teens. The stepmother is something very different from fictional step-mothers, and proves a fairy god-mother to the ill-used, misunderstood child.

## With the Philosophers

Perhaps never before in the history of mankind has it been as necessary for any people to make a practice of tranquility of thought and action as it is now in this America of ours, and in all new countries which are being colonized by the Anglo-Saxons. The tendency among us is to live day by day up to the very limit of our vitality, keeping no reserve of strength, no force to fall back upon. There is so much to be done, life holds such a multitude of interests, that the span of a day is not half long enough to accomplish what we set out to do, and yet at night we are tired out with the struggle to keep abreast of our work. Perhaps a great many of us are not as wise in our generation as our grandparents were before us, and this manner of our living will not enable us as it did them, to pass on a splendid heritage of sound health to our children, and yet we all of us must admit that that is the very best inheritance that could fall to the lot of a child. All the other things that we strive to gain in order that we may make our children happy and comfortable while we are with them, and after we are gone, shrink away into worthlessness when compared to the blessing of a sound mind in a sound body.

In Oriental countries a great deal of stress is laid by the philosophers on the necessity of cultivating serenity or tranquility of mind. No one, it is believed by Oriental teachers, can attain the calm, unmoved character of a true philosopher until he has become possessed of the quiet, contemplative mind which shall be his if he follows the precepts of Yogo, Zazen or Dhyana. Most of us have heard of the Hindu practice of Yogo, but, perhaps, not many of us know that the Japanese also have a system similar to this which they call Zazen, which simply means to sit and meditate. It is borrowed, probably, from the Hindu idea, but that is neither here nor there so long as it is something productive of good results, and the Japanese claim that it is for both the mind and the body. We might illustrate their arguments in this way. To a full vessel nothing can be added. If the mind is constantly kept filled, for instance, with thoughts of business, business worries, business cares, business schemes, there is no room for anything else, but if part of every day were given up conscientiously to forgetting business and everything else, and simply sitting down quietly and opening the mind wide, emptying it of all conscious thought, and making of it a receptacle, then from the great Outside, the Outside beyond our everyday life, impressions would come to us, so satisfying, inspiring, and we should feel a peacefulness of spirit, a serenity and breadth of judgment, never before experienced.

We give in the following the bodily and

mental attitude which is supposed to be taken by those about to practise Zazen:

"Sit straight and motionless, never inclining to the left hand nor to the right, never bowing forward nor turning backward. The ears should be in the same plane with the shoulders, and nose and navel in the same straight line. The tongue should stick to the upper jaw, while lip meets with lip and teeth with teeth. Open the eyes not too widely yet not too slightly, and keep breathing through the nose. After composing mind and body in this way you may take a long, deep breath. Thus sitting motionless you may think of not-thinking. Can you think of not-thinking? That is thinking of nothing. This is the most important art of Zazen. This is far indeed from acquiring Dhyana. But it is the only way to calm joy. This is unpolluted practise and this is an enlightenment."

## Musical Gossip

During the forty-three years from 1870 to 1913 more than four thousand musicians—4,413 to be exact—died. A German statistics enthusiast living in Giessen has employed his spare moments in collecting data regarding the mortality in the music world in the period mentioned, and he has succeeded in ascertaining the ages of 3,737 of those whom death has overtaken. The average age reached in the cases of 3,737 was 61 years, a fact that may be regarded, the Neue Zeitschrift für Musik thinks, as proving music to be, notwithstanding its merciless wear and tear on the nerves, one of the most healthful professions.

The youngest to die was a nine-year-old "wonder-child" of the piano named Henri Katern, while the most venerable age was reached by the once celebrated singer, Elise Farnesi, who lived to be 105. The eminent vocal pedagogue, Manuel Garcia, was not far behind with his 102 years.

Particulars given as to the causes of the deaths are not without interest. Eleven died in the midst of their activities, on the opera stage, eleven others on the concert stage. The number of suicides is startlingly large, 67 having met death, by their own hand, the majority of these being women who were singers. Then five were murdered, thirty ended their lives in asylums for the insane, and nineteen died in poverty, including the formerly well-known Ladislaus Mierzwinski.

## The Faith of the Nations

Praise the Lord all ye nations. Praise Him all ye people.

For His merciful kindness is great toward us and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

THE OLD TESTAMENT—PROVERBS

XVIII.

Through desire a man, having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddleth with all wisdom.

A fool hath no delight in understanding, but that his heart may discover itself.

When the wicked cometh then cometh also contempt, and with ignominy reproach.

The words of a man's mouth are as deep waters and the well-spring of wisdom as a flowing brook.

FROM THE KORAN

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Shall I seek any other Lord than God, when He is Lord of all things? No soul shall labor but for itself; and no burdened one shall bear another's burden. At last ye shall return to your Lord, and He will declare that to you about which you differ.

And it is He that has made you the successors of others on the earth, and hath raised some of you above others on various grades, that He may prove you by His gifts. Verily thy Lord is swift to punish but He is also Gracious, Merciful.

FROM THE TALMUD

Though all we possess belongs to God, yet He adds to it continually in order to increase our temporal enjoyment. Should any one imagine therefore that to defraud man in order to present to God, what is solely His Own, might be allowable, he would be rebuked by the teachings of Holy Writ, for the just God condemns the act and calls it hateful.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA

Charity is rich in returns; charity is the greatest wealth, for though it scatters, it brings no repentance.

Indulge in lust but a little and lust like a child will grow.

Better than sovereignty over the earth, better than living in heaven, better than lordship over all the worlds is the fruit of holiness.



# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

## Stories of Mexico—Cortes Lands in Yucatan

It was on a sunny day in March when the Spanish commander, Cortes, took friendly leave of the island of Cozumel and set sail for the mainland of Yucatan. As he rounded Cape Catouche, a favorable wind filled the canvas, and the boats swept down the beautiful Bay of Campeachy, where the trees grow down to the water's edge; those wonderful trees whose rich dyes were to become such an important article of commerce in Europe. Reaching the mouth of the Rio de Tabasco, or Grijalva, he sailed up the river along whose banks grew the mangrove trees, the roots of which shoot up and interlace one another, forming an impenetrable network. Behind this natural barrier the Spaniards could see dark forms flitting and hiding; keeping pace with their vessels up the stream. Reaching a suitable landing place, he bade his interpreter call out to those on shore and ask permission to land, but, to his surprise, the natives replied with gestures of angry defiance, and much brandishing of weapons. So Cortes determined to wait until the morning before making an attack.

As soon as the day broke the Spaniards saw that the shore was covered with natives, who meant to dispute with them every inch of the way. Nothing daunted, however, the small boats were lowered from the ships, filled with men and rowed toward the shore, to be met with native boats crowded with Indian warriors. The fighters were soon in the water, which was only waist high, and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued, in which the Spaniards were victorious. Arriving on shore they discharged their guns, and the Indians horrified and amazed at the noise and the effect of these weapons fled before them. So far, the Spaniards had an easy time of it, comparatively, no men lost, only a few slightly wounded, while, according to their own reports, they had killed scores of Indians. They reached the town near the river bank to find it entirely deserted; even the women and children fled, but the silence of the place brought no peace of mind to Cortes. He was full of misgivings, and when, just before he was about to lie down to rest that night, he found that his native interpreter had deserted him, he was the more uneasy. It was not Cortes' wish to make war upon the natives. He hoped to propitiate them, and win their friendly regard by a generous distribution of gifts such as they loved and a great show of kindness. As a Spanish cavalier he felt he had a high mission to perform in the service of the Cross, and his first object, the avowed first object of all those old Spanish adventurers, was to reclaim the natives from their idolatry and bring them under the dominion of the Church. However, the natives had upset all Cortes' peaceful intentions and plans; now the only course open to him was warfare, and, realizing the weakness of his own forces, and the overwhelming number of the enemy, he slept but little that first night in the little town on the borders of the Rio de Tabasco.

When daylight broke and there was no sign nor sound of the enemy, he determined to make a charge upon them. It was understood that they were encamped on a level ground a few miles distant from the city, and Cortes called his little army around him and told them of his intention. Mass was said, and they sallied forth from the palisaded town on the twenty-fifth of March, Lady-day. The weather was sultry, but the men wore light clothing, and their armor consisted only of thickly quilted cotton jackets, which were proof against the arrows of their adversaries.

When they came within stone's throw of the enemy they were met with a volley of arrows, stones and other missiles, which, for a few moments, checked their advance; but as soon as the Spanish guns could open fire the Indians fell like hail before the storm. Nothing daunted, hundreds rallied round their fallen comrades, whose bodies they strove to hide by throwing up dust and fallen leaves. For an hour the struggle waxed fast and furious, and the issue was becoming doubtful when the Spaniards suddenly heard from afar off the war-cry of "San Jago and San Pedro." Their cavalry had been detained at the mouth of the river, and was only just now coming to their aid. "They now beheld," runs the old account, "the bright helmets and shields of the Castilian cavalry flashing back the rays of the morning sun, as they dashed through the ranks of the enemy, striking to the right and left, and scattering dismay around them. The eye of faith, indeed, could discern the patron Saint of Spain, himself, mounted on his grey war-horse, heading the rescue, and trampling over the bodies of the fallen infidels." This apparition Cortes took to be his own tutelary Saint St. Peter, but the general opinion was that "it was our glorious Apostle St. James, though," adds a more honest if somewhat sceptical soldier historian, "sinner that I am, I was not permitted to see either the one or the other of the Apostles on this occasion."

At all events, whether they were led by a spiritual horseman or not, the arrival of the cavalry decided the fortunes of the day, for it is said that these natives had never seen a horseman before, and they supposed horse and rider in this case to be one. So, appalled by the sight, they fell back in a panic, and fled without offering further resistance, and the end of the day saw the Spaniards resting content after their first great victory against the natives of the mainland.

Cortes would not leave this part of the country before he had made an attempt to induce the natives to embrace Christianity. When he had received the submission of their chiefs, he gave orders to the reverend fathers to instruct them in the doctrines of the faith, after which these caciques were to enlighten their people. It is doubtful if the simple natives understood much of what was told them, but they realized the strength of their enemies, and the God of their enemies, and the impotence of their own deities. So they submitted when the images of their gods were overthrown, and in their places was set up the statue of the Madonna and Child. They took part willingly enough on Palm Sunday in the service of Mass, marching in the long procession and carrying palm leaves in their hands. Satisfied by the outward expression, therefore, that he had won new converts to the Cross, Cortes left this part of the country and sailed away for the real goal of his enterprise, the golden shores of Mexico.

## Russia—Autocracy in the Saddle

Ivan the Great sounded the death knell of popular government in Russia; and his grandson, Ivan the Terrible, buried it seemingly beyond all hope of resurrection. Sigismund, of Poland, in a proclamation issued in the last quarter of the Sixteenth Century, said "the Muscovite was the eternal enemy of all free states." In a previous article, mention was made of the ascendancy claimed by the oldest representative of the House of Rurik, the great family of princes. We have also spoken of the part which the institution of the family played in Russia's social economy. The father was the head of the house in a degree that we can hardly appreciate in modern times. This idea was carried to such an extent that the Tsar was recognized as the father of his people, and, as such, was entitled to absolute mastery over them. The idea of mastership seemed indigenous to Russia, and we have already seen that even in the Republic of Novgorod a prince of the House of Rurik was always chosen to be the head of the state. Ivan the Terrible regarded every man in his empire, from the proudest noble to the meanest serf, as his slave, and all the property of all the people his property, claiming, and exercising at times, the right to dispose of the life of the one or the possessions of the other as he saw fit. The greatest nobles served him at the table or performed menial tasks for him. So determined were the Tsars to concentrate all power in their own hands that many of the most illustrious nobles were forbidden to marry.

When a Tsar wished to marry he ordered all of the most beautiful maidens of the Empire to be brought before him. When Vasilii Ivanovitch proposed to marry, he had 1,500 maidens brought to him for inspection. Of these he promptly rejected 1,000. After a second inspection, he dismissed 200 more; after a third another 100 were dismissed, and of these yet another 100. Out of the 100 remaining, he selected ten, and from these, after medical examination, he selected one who became Tsarina. When once a Tsarina was chosen, her family at once became the highest in the state, and from it the Ministers were chosen.

Notwithstanding the extreme autocracy of these Tsars, they recognized certain obligations. Among them was that of keeping up an enormous domestic establishment, and a similar custom, though carried out to a less degree, was exacted of all the principal nobles.

The laws were extremely severe. Insolvency was treated as a crime. A debtor was tied up in a public place and beaten three hours a day for thirty days. If no one paid his debt for him, he was sold as a slave and his wife and children were let out to the highest bidder. The punishment for murder, treason and theft might, in the discretion of the judge, be hanging, beheading, breaking on the wheel, impaling, drowning or beating to death. Persons accused of sorcery were burned to death in an iron cage. The most awful punishment was "the death of ten thousand pieces," in which the victim was slowly torn to pieces by small iron hooks. The nobility were practically exempt from punishment for offences against the peasants or the serfs. A noble might kill a serf with impunity.

The hierarchy alone dared assert themselves against the Tsars. Monasteries were

many and very wealthy. The Convent of St. Sergius alone had 110,000 dependents. Of religious instruction there was little, the clergy contenting themselves with the performance of imposing ceremonies.

The peasant class were divided at first into three divisions—the slaves, being captives taken in war; the inscribed peasants, who were attached to the soil; the free cultivators, who might remove from one estate to another. These three divisions soon all became merged into one, that of serfs. These formed the great majority of the population. The merchant class was very little better situated than the serfs, and were liable at any time to have their property or money taken from them by the nobles. Wives were the servants of their husbands, who beat them freely. It is from this day that the Roman proverb comes, which says, "I love thee like my soul; I dust thee as my jacket." There was absolutely no social life. Drunkenness was almost the universal habit. Men, women and children would fall drunk on the streets without surprising any one. Cards, singing and dancing were forbidden. The only recognized amusements were listening to lewd tales and witnessing coarser pleasantries. Belief in sorcery, witchcraft and all manner of weird things was universal. We will better understand Russia of today when we remember that these things were true of the Russia of so short a time ago that there must be living in the Tsar's dominions today men who knew men who knew men who were living when these things yet characterized the realm ruled over by his predecessors.

## A Momentous Decision

In two articles under the caption "White for the Harvest" reference was made to the opportunity for the Church to broaden the scope of its operations, and, leading up to an argument on that point, we dealt with the conditions of the world at the time our religion was founded. Let us now consider the conditions under which it was propagated. It will be remembered, for we suppose all readers are familiar with the story of the New Testament, that when Paul was on trial before Festus, the Roman governor, he appealed unto Caesar. Later when his cause was being heard by Agrippa, that king said he would have released Paul, if he had not made this appeal. You will also remember that, in pursuance of his action in this respect, the Apostle was sent to Rome, where he lived and preached. This appeal, lodged by Paul, was a turning point in the history of Christianity.

Up to this time the new faith had been taught in Palestine and in some of the Greek cities. It had not reached the capital of the Empire. If Paul had confined his ministrations to Palestine, it seems highly probable that the cult of Christianity would have been smothered by the formalities of Jewish orthodoxy. The story told in the Acts clearly shows that the Roman governors were willing to allow the priests and rulers of the Synagogue to have their own way in religious matters, for by so doing they could more easily keep the Jews in subjection. Among all the races, which the Roman legions overcame, there was none prouder of its nationality, founded on its religion, than the Jews. Hence the chief priests would have had the sympathetic co-operation of the governors in suppressing Christianity. We know that the Crucifixion of Jesus was solely in compliance with the demand of these ecclesiastical functionaries, and that Pilate, the Roman governor, washed his hands of the whole matter.

If the central point of Christian authority had been among the Greek cities, the probability that it would have become the national religion of the Roman Empire would have been slight, and that it would have developed upon different lines than those it has followed in its evolution seems clear from the effect which the Greek Schism has had upon Christendom. Whether or not the difference would have been for good or ill cannot be told. If Paul had sought for converts to the Eastward and among the people of Mesopotamia and Persia, he probably would have met with a large measure of success, but the new faith would, in all likelihood, have been absorbed among the mysteries of the East, and never have become an active force in human progress. What would have been the fate of Christianity if its great Apostle had sought for converts among the Arabs and Nubians, we cannot tell, although we may form some idea of it when we think of the atrocities of the Nubian Bishop Cyril of Alexandria and the fierce fanaticism of the followers of Mohammed. But Paul carried his mission to the imperial capital, to a city where every religion was tolerated, to the very centre of activity, to the headquarters of political power. Christianity thereby became Romanized, by which we do not mean anything of a sectarian nature, but only that it developed under theegis of Roman authority, and was more or less colored by Roman ideas.

Every reader of Church history, even if he only has given a superficial attention to it,

knows how, during the first few centuries of the Christian Era, the Church was torn by dissensions on doctrinal points. Many councils were held to define what was to be regarded as the true faith, and it is evident upon the face of the facts that more than once the Imperial authority was invoked to settle disputed points. The most famous of these was that between the followers of Athanasius and those of Arius, in which the former prevailed, chiefly through the intervention of the Emperor Constantine, who was at that time a pagan. The point sought to be made in this reference is that the branch of Christendom to which Western Europe and America belong, regards the truths of Christianity from a Roman point of view, and that this is because of Paul's residence in Rome. It is not suggested that Rome influenced his teachings, for it clearly did not, but that it greatly influenced the views of the Early Christian Fathers. It may be added, although it is hardly necessary, that in speaking of Rome in this connection no reference is made to the Papacy, but to the social and political connections of the Eternal City during the first three or four centuries of the Christian Era. The facts warrant the conclusion that Paul's appeal to Caesar was one of the most momentous decisions in this history of the human race.

## The Ether

We promised last week to say something about the Ether. Since that promise was made, Dr. See, of Mare Island Observatory, has gone on record as expressing doubts as to whether there is any such thing. Nevertheless, as no scientific man ever claimed that its existence had been proved, all that Dr. See has done is to suggest an explanation of things, which may or may not be consistent with the presence in all things of something, which we call the Ether, because we have no idea what it is composed of. One does not need to be very scientific to realize that it is impossible to disprove the existence and the operation of something which is only hypothetical. It seems essential that all things must constitute a part of some thing. If there are a million million stars scattered at immeasurably vast distances, and it is conceivable that they are detached and isolated, separated by empty spaces. There is something by which light travels, even if we accept the explanation that light consists of emanations, for these emanations must of necessity fill space, and the Ether may consist of them. Emanations pre-suppose force, and are themselves something in motion. This is substantially what is claimed for the Ether. Dr. Maxwell, writing in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," estimates that the Ether may have 1,000,000,000,000,000,000th the density of air, and 240,000,000th the rigidity of glass. Of course such figures convey no meaning; they only served to indicate what it is supposed the Ether is, namely, an exceedingly rarified jelly-like substance. The commonly received idea of light is that it originates from the undulations of this all-pervading jelly. Of what the jelly is composed no one pretends to have any positive knowledge. The idea has been advanced that it is made up of electrons; that is of electricity as a substance and not merely as a force. Readers may remember that not very long ago we mentioned that physicists are generally of the opinion that electrons are the basis of matter; that atoms are made up of them, the atoms combining to form molecules, electrons, atoms and molecules all being in motion. Motion seems essential to tangibility.

We saw in an article published last week that the whole Stellar Universe is in motion, and that motion is the characteristic feature disclosed by all astronomical observations. No matter what may be the difference in their conditions, everything of which we have knowledge, that is every so-called material thing, is in motion both as respects things external to it, but also in respect to its own internal structure. If the moon, the earth, the planets, the sun and the stars, and all the stars individually and as groups have their orbits, so also have the electrons which make up atoms out of which matter is built up. Motion, and even more definitely orbital motion, seems to be the essential feature of everything tangible.

As matter without motion seems non-existent, we seem forced to the conclusion that matter without motion is impossible. If all motion everywhere should cease, it may be that all matter would disappear. This is in accordance with the theory of Ether, the suggestion being that matter is the result of stress upon the Ether, or, in other words, when motion has been imparted to the Ether, it presents itself to us as solid; but without motion is non-observable. If we stand still on a calm day, we are unconscious of the air, but as soon as we begin to move we become aware that we are surrounded with something, and the more rapidly we move the more apparent this becomes. Hence matter may consist of those parts of the Ether to which motion has been imparted, or to use the language of science, those parts in which there is a stress.



# Field Sports and Outdoor Pastimes

## THE DIFFICULTY OF THE ROUND NUMBER

I should be puzzled to give a satisfactory definition of the round number, as we, perhaps wantonly, use the term—what, for instance, is a round dozen, and why is it round?—but there can be no doubt that round numbers exist in very varied forms, and that they are a constant incentive, and vexation, to the angler. Also it seems to me that, when applied to terms of weight, they must have a considerable significance in the life-history of fish. All species of fish appear to avoid with great care attaining to the weights which the angler sets down as round numbers in his programme of future achievement. They make no scruple of getting within a few ounces (or pounds, in the higher swims of life) of a given figure, but there is nearly every instance they stop.

We were talking of a 37½ pound salmon which made a remarkable beginning to this season on one of the less-known southern salmon rivers. "How seldom," said my friend, "do you hear of a 35-pounder. Thirty-three, yes; thirty-four, sometimes; but thirty-five, how rare." I agreed, and we shook sorrowfully unanimous heads over the still greater rarity of 40-pounders, except it might be on the Shannon, the Wye, the Tay, or some other prodigious river where the angler does not really benefit by them. There, of course, his round number is 50 pounds and no less.

It matters not what fish you consider or what weight you select as your own particular round number for that species. The difficulties you find in attaining to it are enough almost to make you forswear all ambitions. To me, perhaps, the roundest of round numbers is 5 pounds (albeit, strictly speaking, I suppose it is semi-circular), which indicates the bulk of the ideal trout caught on a dry fly. For years I have struggled upwards towards this figure, and with the aid of the Mayfly, the sedge, and Blagdon Lake (none of which ought to be allowed to help a strict moralist), I progressed slowly to a maximum of 4 pounds 12 ounces, three seasons ago. But the 5 pound peak, which seemed absolutely in sight then (only the fish was a bit thin), has receded from Mayfly, sedge, Blagdon, and all. I have rather better hopes of 1914—but it does not do to talk of hopes with the season getting so near. And they are not pertinent to the argument.

I suppose the roundest salmon number is 40 pounds, though many men, including myself, would probably have a heart attack from the excitement if such a fish came their way. When one's miserable record is away down in the twenties, a 40-pounder seems pretty incredible. That is perhaps just as well, because when we do get him, if ever, we shall have to make up our minds to the fact that he has been up some time, and has lost quite half a pound in consequence. If I recover from the heart attack, I know what I shall do; I shall make a handsome allowance for the loss of blood from the wound made by the gaff. But that is by the way. It is a kind of lower mathematics which has no more to do with the purity of round numbers than the algebra of the Littlego defeated by me (prope ejecto!) had to do with the awful problems defeated by the Senior Wrangler—on whom be peace.

Many is the ardent roach-fisher who has lamented to me the obscurity with which big roach hover at 1 pound 15 ounces, and never reach the desired 2 pound, except now and again in the other fellow's basket. For many years I was able to mingle my tears with theirs. Once I got three roach in one day which would each have touched 2 pounds if I had put a good piece of paste in their mouths or done some such artful thing. I used always to tell this story, and then to listen to stories of similar disappointment, till I came to the conclusion that 2 pound roach must, by nature, be provided with good pieces of paste in their mouths, a kind of viaticum for the passage from the normal to the abnormal. Since, I have learnt, pleasantly, that it is not necessarily so, but that again is beyond this argument.

With most species of fish, a similar trouble is manifest the moment you begin to formulate your ambitions. The 4-pound perch, the 3-pound grayling, the 6-pound chub, or 10-pound barbel—all these represent something that shall never, in all likelihood, be attained. Nor need you set your round number so high in many cases. Geographical limitations may make you, figuratively, to grovel in your aims. There is the Penydwdwr, for instance, a river which I have had occasion to mention in these columns on previous occasions. Caradoc is, at this moment, babbling of the Penydwdwr whenever I meet him. What does he expect to catch there, when he buries down in mid-April? He expects, undoubtedly, to catch several half-pounders—perhaps as many as two or three on some great day. In his inmost soul he dreams of breaking all his own records (and mine, especially mine) with a trout which shall be chronicled as a full pounder.

To come to hard and sad fact, I know from the experience of several years what these Penydwdwr half-pounders really weigh. It

is 7½ ounces when they are in good condition, 7 ounces when they are less plump. I remember that once Caradoc astonished us all with a 9 ounce specimen, which he was magnanimously willing to class with the rest. But I think he was not indisposed to listen to our arguments, based on his big head, heavy shoulders, and shrunken flanks, as to its really belonging to another category—that of three-quarter-pounders. Be that as it may, the fish has a special place in the archives as "the big one from the sheep-washing pool." As to the veritable half-pounders from the Penydwdwr, let me say this. I have caught plenty of them, but I never had one yet that weighed half a pound. For the pounders, twice only have I had the privilege of feasting my eyes on such. One weighed 14½ ounces, and the other 15 ounces. I know, too, of an eleven-ounce three-quarter-pounder. The Penydwdwr alone could prove my case.

But I hear indignant voices protesting. "I have caught a so-and-so weighing so much, and my friend Longcast caught a so-and-so weighing so much and his friend Switch caught a . . . I do not deny these things. They are doubtless absolutely true. A good many years ago my ambition was a 5 pound trout caught in any way. At that time a 5-pounder was the summit of all my ambitions, and I used to spin for him wherever I thought he might be. Then one day I caught what I supposed to be him, but found to my surprise that the corpse weighed 7 pounds 14 ounces. For a time, naturally, I was extremely glad about it, but that wore off. Now, when I look at him in his glass case, being normally cheerful, I murmur, 'Why on earth weren't you 8 pounds?'. Being depressed, my mind is, 'Ah well, that's as near the 10-pounder as I shall ever get.'"

And so it is with all these overgrown fish—they fail to weigh as much as they should. Even the record salmon of the Tweed—69¾ pounds—cannot have wholly satisfied the Earl of Home, who caught it. Four more galley ounces and it would have weighed 70 pounds. There's a thought to haunt a man!

H. T. SHERINGHAM.

## MR. F. M. HALFORD—A GREAT ANGLER

Anglers in many parts of the world will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Frederick M. Halford, whose name is so closely identified with the art of dry-fly fishing. He was born in 1844, and educated at University College School. He was a member of the firm of M. Hyam & Co., but retired in 1889. The chief hobby of his life was fishing, and he made of it something more than a pastime, devoting to it a keenness of observation and an amount of patient labor that had notable results. It would not be too much to say that he was the father of modern dry-fly fishing. Though, of course, the art was not invented by him (the first printed reference to it occurs in G. P. R. Pulman's little book on trout-fishing, published three years before Mr. Halford was born); it was chiefly by his writings as "Detached Badger," in *The Field*, and in his books, that this branch of fishing became systematized and reduced to something like a science.

Like most anglers, Mr. Halford tried his 'prentice hand on the coarse fish, and was one of the few men with memories of fishing in the *Serpentine*, which are attractively set out in his "An Angler's Autobiography," published in 1903. The Thames was also the scene of some of his early exploits, and he accounted for a good many Thames trout. His dry-fly experience began on the Wandle, a stream now sadly fallen from the high estate it had in the 'sixties. He fished most of the famous dry-fly streams at one time or other, but his chief affections were certainly given to the Test. On that river, during the last few years of his life, he rented a compact little fishery at Mottisfont, and, putting into practice the principles contained in his "Making a Fishery," he brought it to the highest pitch of perfection, with trout averaging nearly 2 lb., and always in the pink of condition, thanks to careful management of the weeds, mud and water.

Mr. Halford was not one of the teachers who cannot put their teaching into practice. He knew all there was to know about chalk-stream management, and proved it. He was also a fine fisherman, not unworthy to be of the company of his friend, G. S. Marryat, who was acknowledged by all to be facile princeps on the chalk stream. But, like Marryat, he was no selfish angler, and nothing pleased him more than to 'gillie' a friend, and to endeavor to show him the best of sport. He was a generous, open-handed man, the kindest of hosts, and the best of friends.

His books, besides those mentioned, were "Floating Flies and How to Dress Them," "Dry-Fly Fishing in Theory and Practice," "Modern Development of the Dry-Fly," and, lastly, "The Dry-Fly Man's Handbook," which condensed a good deal of his teaching into one volume. Mr. Halford was a first-rate photographer, a microscopist, and also loved a game of golf.

## THE PUPIL

"I cannot imagine how any man with an active mind and body can ever be fond of fishing. It must be so stupid waiting for the fish to bite, and yet some have told me that it was exciting!" Beyond a little, almost imperceptible, dwell on the "u" in "stupid," and a slight lengthening of the "i" in "bite" and "exciting," there was nothing to show that the speaker was not a very attractive English lady; as a matter of fact, she was a Scandinavian lady of very keen perception and considerable charm. "If you will come down with me to the river some day," I ventured to say, "I will try and show you such fishing as will interest, if it does not in the end excite you. It is what is described as dry-fly fishing. It is clean—there are no nasty, wriggling worms—it requires a certain amount of skill, and as the keen-eyed fish is usually visible to the fisherman, and must needs be kept unaware of the presence of the latter, it combines both stalking and fishing, and hence is productive of the excitement about which you are sceptical." "Well, it is very tempting, and I have been once to the beautiful common where

your river is, and would like so much to go again." So a day was arranged, and, with a frugal lunch left at his cottage for the keeper to bring down to the hut on the bank, I, arrayed in waders, and with a cast in the damping box, met my fair pupil at the bridge. "I am afraid," she said, "that it is not a very good day for your fishing, is it? Should it not be dark and stormy? I am sorry if that is so, for the day is so warm and fine that I shall enjoy it, while you will be disappointed." With the conscious superiority of the dry-fly man, I bade her to be of good cheer. "We like fine, warm days," I said, "and nothing could be nicer than this. The common, with its wealth of wild flowers, should look its best, and the warm sun should (I don't think, as a matter of fact, that it necessarily does) bring on a hatch of fly."

During our walk I enlarged on the charm of dry-fly fishing generally. The necessity for the fly used to be an imitation, though perhaps a poor one, of the fly that, after hatching at the bottom of the river, struggles up in the form of a nymph—the obvious unsuitability of that word caused a digression—and then, if it eluded its many enemies, floated for a time on the surface, expanded its wings, flew away to seek a mate, then perhaps baffled by wind or rain, sank again to the water to fulfil the destiny that brought its brief life to an end. Also I expatiated on the charm of casting. How the fly had to be made to fall light as thistledown, just in front of the fish. What was "drag," and how a fish was naturally suspicious of a fly that traveled so much faster than the flow of the stream that it left a wake behind it like that of a ship. How a fish rising on the opposite side of the river in what was known as the "glass edge" presented horrible difficulties—I fervently hoped that this would not happen, for then the line had to be cast with much slack, should be eaten up by the mid-current before it caused the fly to drag. With the questions and answers which the imparting of this and other dry-fly lore involved, did we beguile the way, well clear of the river, to a comfortable seat at the bottom of the beat, and there I put up my rod, greased my line, selected a fly that I thought might do, and lit my pipe. We had not to wait long. A few flies drifted down stream, and I saw that my guess was a happy one, for were they not iron blues, and was not one of Mr. Halford's best imitations of that insect, duly oiled, on the end of a fine new point? "There's a rise," I said. "Yes," exclaimed my pupil; "I saw a ring in what you call the glass edge. Oh! look! there it is again!"

There was no help for it. A decent, freely feeding fish was rising in the glass edge a little above us, and at the head of a good solid bank of weeds. The stream was fairly quick in the middle, and there were no weeds short of the fish to save the drag. Here, then, were the ideal conditions that I had laid down with foolish accuracy, and that I had fondly hoped would never obtain. Here, with a vengeance, was the very finest example of the difficulties which beset the capture of an "opposite side of the river" fish, and bitterly did I repent my having descanted on them with such freedom! There are times when a man has luck. It may take the form of breaking the bank at Monte Carlo; he may be one of very few saved from a railway collision or a burning ship; he may—but why seek for more of such rare happenings? The luck in my case took the form of a highly educated trout in the glass edge on the far side of a chalk stream. Gradually getting out line up stream and away from the fish, I said to myself, "now!" and made my cast with a lot of slack and my whole heart in it. The fly fell a foot in front of the fish, traveled down to it without any drag, a broad nose came up, sucked it quietly down—not too quick a strike—and the fish was sailing up stream, away from the weed patch, with the reel singing its sweetest song. "Oh! you have got him!" "Well, I

have hooked him, but getting him is another thing." As I spoke he dashed into the tail of a weed bed, but out of this he was rather easily coaxed. His first rush had tired him, and, after a little quiet manoeuvring, he was led gently over the net, landed, knocked on the head, and weighed—1 lb. 6 oz.

I did not catch sight of my companion's face at the supreme moment of hooking the trout, but as I half turned towards her as he rushed up stream, a rosy accession of color was slowly receding from her cheeks, and I forebore to ask whether there was any excitement to be derived from such gentle sport as angling. Four more fish came to the net during the day, of which, I think, only one was kept, but each had its peculiarities, both in point of casting and playing. The lunch was eaten with eager eyes on the river, and when the rise was over, and we had again reached the bridge whence we started for our walk down stream, the pupil bore away with her in her car the first fish caught, and in pretty acknowledgment of her former errors said, "Never again will I say that fishing is stupid. Do you know that sometimes, indeed, it is very exciting!"—D. O'C.

## IN MOCCASIN-TIME

It means something more than just putting on the lightest, easiest and warmest footwear ever made—moccasin time. It brings with it the swish and creak of snowshoes, the desire for great and satisfying physical exertion, the long, swift run at the tail of the husky-speeded toboggan. The peculiar, alluring odor of the Indian tanning quickly passes from nostril to brain and arouses desires and impulses that may have been slumbering for generations. The moccasin is something more than a shoe; it is a token, a fetish, a symbol. It leads, rather than carries, to the Northland.

In the forest country the moccasin is a necessity as well as a pleasure. When the first cold and snows of October come, the shoe-pacs and cruiser's shoes are laid aside for the leather-topped rubbers. In dry weather there is a return to the shoes, and then, in November, comes a cold snap and snow, and for half a day moccasins may be worn.

Mercury's feet were never more winged than those of the man who first steps out in the light, soft, pliable affairs. A fly would not be crushed beneath his feet, he is certain, so soft and light are his footfalls. On the trail a mile is easily added to the hourly total. After the heaviness of stiff leather and rubber, buckskin is featherly.

And then in December, and later, when it is forty and fifty below, the unrestrained, uncramped foot remains as warm on the trail as it was beside the red-hot heater. Even in the lowest temperatures there is not a suggestion of chill during the long dash with the dogs.

There are many sorts of moccasins, and there are few good ones. The average purchaser can hardly do better than to buy the factory-made affair, although he must pay a good price to get anything that will wear. Such moccasins are linen-sewed, and the best of such sewing will not withstand the strain of the trail. For the short journey they are adequate.

The Indian-made moccasin is better, but harder to get. Indian moccasins of a sort are on sale at any trading post or North woods town, but most of them will wear out in a week or two. It is only the man traveling over a wide country who knows just where he can buy efficiently tanned buckskin or moose-hide, just which squaws can furnish durable footwear. The best moccasins will be sewed with animal sinews. They will not rip, even after the soles have been worn through. The usual Indian tanning robs the hide of all life and makes it thin, dry and shoddy. There are a few Indians who can make wonderful leather by using the brains of the deer in tanning.

Most Indians make moccasins with cloth tops. In many ways these are an advantage. They keep out all snow, and there are no stiff uppers to be rubbed into shape and chafe the ankles the morning after a wet day. The cloth will wear and tear in the brush, though I once wore a pair every day for five months. They were cloth-topped buckskin, and cost one dollar.

Two pairs of hand-knit socks within a pair of moccasins are sufficient for any weather. The wearer must be careful in selecting moccasins that fit to attain the maximum warmth, however. It is not on the thickness of the leather, but upon the freedom of the foot's movements that warmth depends. The fit must be snug, but there must be ample room for the foot to spread and bend. A tight moccasin means frosted feet. A loose one robs the foot of its sureness and fleetness.

There is no compromise between the soft moccasin and the water-proofed footwear. Oil-tanned leather is impossible in cold weather. It becomes stiff as steel, and so slippery it is dangerous. But even with wet moccasins the traveler will be warm if he keeps moving. For that reason, and because of the wear of the trail, one or two extra pairs should be taken to provide dry footwear in the morning.—Robert E. Pinkerton, in *Outing*.



# A Festival of William Shakespeare

**A**LTHOUGH the Stratford-upon-Avon Players started out with a successful premiere the fate of the engagement actually hung in the balance for a night or two following. The English reputation of this organization of fine players was known more to travelers than to stay-at-homes, and the company had not been sufficiently advertised, but its own merit saved the day. People who went in the beginning contracted the habit of going steadily, as the company's repertoire is so extensive, and became its assiduous and enthusiastic advertisers. Indeed, in spite of Lent, the spectacle of a line of ticket-buyers at the Columbia box-office has been frequent and even customary during these two Shakespearean weeks.

People have been taking the historical plays as a series, beginning gaily enough with "The Merry Wives of Windsor," since it is in that play that we made our first acquaintance with Falstaff. After "Richard the Second" had launched Bolingbroke into the uneasiness that attends a crown, we found the florid old rogue again in "Henry the Fourth"; and on last Wednesday, in "Henry the Fifth," we saw blithe young Prince Hal figuring as a gallant wooer and a valiant hero of battlefields. "Richard the Third" tonight will wind up this graphically presented series which is stamping so vividly upon our memories that epoch in English history which shows how the unrestrained kingly power of the middle ages transformed knightly men to crowned and sceptred murderers.

Quantities of men, by the way, have been turning out to witness these plays, and fairly reveling in the sensation of seeing galleries of silent statues suddenly resounding with the tread of action, the pregnant emotions of life. For the heroes of history, the pomp and circumstance of war, and the quarrels of contending factions appeal to the unsleeping boyhood in the hearts of grown men. Each of us, however, has his own special enjoyments, and I found in "Henry the Fourth" that mine was keenest in that grave atmosphere of the court, where the dying king faced the bitter prospect of seeing the crown pass from his brows to rest upon an unworthy head. The little picture of the royal family will join the ranks of those others "that hang on memory's wall." And most pervaded by the atmosphere of the past was Mr. Benson's portrait of "Henry the Fourth," a portrait full of the dignity, the chastened pride, the bitter resignation of a king who has reigned long and who sees his earthly power slipping from his grasp. The scene between the dying king and his heir was most beautifully played, awakening in the beholders a keenness of longing to see the reconciliation of these two mettlesome and kindred spirits that testified to the sad and appealing beauty of the conception of the two players. The chastened maturity of the king offered poetic beauty of contrast to the youthful graces of the young prince as embodied in the fine person of Murray Carrington, who, in a later scene, clad in the robes of royalty stamped upon the memory another one of those unforgettable portraits of princely pride and grace. Physical beauty Mr. Benson has not, nor grace, nor even a natural dowry of an imposing presence. Yet this player, by sheer force of the clearness of the inner vision, can so affect the imagination as to endow himself with the air of distinction of one who has lived in courts. He wore it as Jacques in "As You Like It"; sometimes—not always—as Richard the Second; and as Henry the Fourth, his look and bearing were those of a king, even in the monarch's moments of mortal weakness. In "Hamlet" I feel that Mr. Benson disdains too much the assistance of outside aid in the physical representation. In spite of his habit of occasionally falling into a measured almost monotonous cadence, he always conveys the meaning of the text. He is so thoroughly informed with the spirit of the part, and his mental conception of a supernaturally appointed avenger struggling to break through the lethargy of a temperamental reflectiveness is so clear, and so penetratingly conveyed, that one feels a desire that the spiritual beauties of the player's conception should, as far as artifice will permit, express themselves by means of a physical reflex. Not only does Mr. Benson make the outer name of his Hamlet less princely than his Henry Fourth, less distinguished than his Jacques, but, to follow out the idea of the distraught prince's carelessness in the matter of dress, he is, from the time that Hamlet assumes madness, as ragged as a mendicant. This fails to tally with the conception so dear to our hearts of the princely majesty and beauty which Hamlet retained in his seemingly maddest moments. If, now, the pure intellectual essence of Mr. Benson's Danish prince could be poured into the physical mould of Murray Carrington, that, indeed, were a Hamlet to our liking. But I do not believe that Mr. Carrington is ready yet to interpret to us the soul of the melancholy Dane. His Hamlet would be more a being of external beauties and histrionic exquisiteness. Mr. Benson's Hamlet shows the

results of a life's study. There is no confusion in his mind, and he clears away misty places in the minds of his auditors. It is not an inspired representation, but it profoundly affects the imagination, because it is sincere, illuminating and full of sensibility and spiritual insight. A large audience recently gave no uncertain evidence of its approval. The spirit of the most sublime tragedy ever writ by mortal was in the air, and it was Mr. Benson who invoked it and laid the spell of its sombre beauty upon us.

Miss MacDowall's illness caused the role of Ophelia to fall to Dorothy Green, who had been all the afternoon the maddest and merriest of madcaps in the role of Rosalind, yet the change of mood was complete. Her Ophelia was one of the gentlest, and sweetest, and tenderest maids we remember in the role. Mr. Benson, by the way, introduced something of an innovation in the famous scene in the palace corridor. The majority of Hamlets, in spite of the prince's subsequent grief at the graveside of Ophelia, play altogether too per-

fectly the role of indifference in this corridor scene, but Mr. Benson portrays Hamlet as repeatedly breaking through his mask and holding the tender decoy in the desperate, renunciatory embrace of a doomed man consecrated to vengeance.

I liked it. It was another one of those touches of simple human feeling in which Mr. Benson excels and makes his players excel. In fact, in spite of a slight flagging of the long dramatic tension toward the latter end of the evening, that performance of "Hamlet" is one to remember. Carefully studied in matters of detail like all the others, and permeated throughout with the beautiful gloom of tragedy, one could not find a single fault in the whole cast. The personations that stand out particularly beyond those already mentioned are Mr. Ayrton's king, Miss Foreman's queen, Mr. Calvert's ghost, and Mr. Cochrane's Polonius. This fine representation followed a matinee performance of "As You Like It," which, in the leaf-strewn glades of the Forest of Arden, brought before us, in full measure the atmosphere of

idyllic romance. No reality was there, and none asked for it, so delightful was the picture of a sparkling maid masquerading as a roguish lad under the very gaze of her undiscerning lover. Except that Dorothy Green's arch features wore the challenging gaiety that was the sign and manual of Rosalind's character, the young faces of the two chief lovers were as the unwritten page. Time had yet to write its record there. It was delightful to surrender ourselves to this atmosphere of unreflecting, unreasoning romance, to feel the sylvan influence of the woods, and note its reflection in the picturesque discourse of the inhabitants of the forest. Jacques, the melancholy, like any man, gentle or simple, throws himself prone, and while he "rests his head upon the lap of earth" and calls for music Amiens sings in the freshest and pleasantest of manly voices those sweet old songs that Shakespeare immortalized when he collected them from the ballads of his day.

Dorothy Green, like Mr. Benson, disdains artificial make-up. She has a charming face, but if she emphasized the shape of brows and eyes and the bloom of her young cheeks she could no doubt make herself much prettier. As Rosalind she beautified herself by wearing the merriest and most provocative regard with which maid ever bedeviled a puzzled male. Her variations from the coquettishness of a woman to the frolicsomeness of a mischievous youth were provocative of a whole assortment of expressions in Orlando's face, in which half divination struggled with instinctive subjugation, or anon yielded to a boyish participation of the merry adventure.

A pretty couple was that rustic pair of pursuer and pursued, Phoebe and Silvius, charmingly played by Marion Foreman and Basil Rathbone. Randle Ayrton's Touchstone was full of the juicy meat of humor, and William Calvert and Murray Carrington so feelingly played that familiar old scene in which the weak and failing old servitor is encouraged and upborne by his young master that the soft-hearted listeners wiped away a tributary dew.—The Argonaut, San Francisco.

## THE STRATFORD PLAYERS

It would be impossible to speak too highly of the Shakespearean festival which San Francisco is enjoying at the hands of the Stratford-upon-Avon Players. Mr. Benson and his associated artists came, not precisely unknown or unheralded, but without blare of trumpets and without vital comprehension on the part of the public of their mission or of their merit. With each succeeding performance their vogue has increased, and now as the season approaches its close they are playing to crowded houses. It speaks much for the vitality of true dramatic appreciation in San Francisco that amid the trivialities and corruptions of the modern stage there survives the capacity to appreciate what is truly noble in dramatic art and to give it the support which it deserves.

This group of players represents an artistic, we had almost said a reverent, effort to rescue the Shakespearean drama from the corruptions which have fallen upon it in connection with the commercialized stage. Shakespeare wrote for a group of players rather than for one or two stars with a subordinate support. He gave to each part its due share in the ensemble, and to each of the various characters in the play its proper part and share. The star system has changed all this. It recasts the play to suit the temperament or the selfish whim of the star. It rearranges the speeches, eliminates that which might accredit a minor actor, and not infrequently so distorts the text as to give to the star striking passages belonging to other roles. Booth's Hamlet was truly a great performance, but to make it what it was the text was marred, other parts being robbed to enrich the title role. And so with every great Shakespearean star. He beautifies his own role with gems filched from half a dozen others and so transposed as to suit his ideas of dramatic effect, plus his greed of individual distinction.

The group of Stratford players represents a movement to establish Shakespearean interpretation in accordance with the intent of Shakespeare himself. It would make the players, in the leading as well as in the minor parts, subordinate to the play. It would rescue Shakespeare from his mutilators. It would memorialize the man and his greatness by a conscientious presentment of his works as he conceived them, with arrangements, characters, and effects, as he defined and planned them. Further it would put to the performance of each role an actor suited to that role and so imbued with the Shakespearean spirit as to feel honored in it, be it great or small. All this explains why this group of players, professedly without a single famous individual member, gives to us the truest, the most balanced, and in all ways the most perfect interpretation of the Shakespearean plays which this city or the country—or any country—has seen in recent times.—The Argonaut, San Francisco.

## The Conservatism of China

**M**Y houseboat was moored in the moat underneath the old walls of Chapu, a Chinese city on the sea coast, not a hundred miles from Shanghai. Formerly it was a city of some importance, but, like many another city in this part of the world, it never recovered from the ravages of the Taiping rebellion. Indeed, it no longer can be called a city, for inside the walls, where formerly existed narrow native streets teeming with life, now nothing is to be seen but a scattered village and a grassy plain, with brambles and thick undergrowth covering the ruins—a forlorn and neglected place, but, from a shooting point of view, offering many attractions in the way of stray pheasants, woodcock and snipe. Outside the walls lies a flat plain intersected with creeks, rich agricultural land beautifully cultivated and dotted with prosperous thatched-roofed villages and farms. Facing the sea is a line of low hills, prettily wooded, and crowned with temples and pagodas. Altogether it is rather a charming spot, with a melancholy air of past and forgotten glory.

I had been shooting all around the city and on the hillsides, and after tea on board the boat I strolled along the moat towards the city walls. It was a beautiful October evening, mellow, and with just that hint of crispness in the air which is so delightful after a long and trying Summer. On my way I noticed an old iron cannon lying half buried in the soil. Inscribed near the touch-hole were the letters V.R., surmounted by a crown. Its discovery awoke a train of reflections. A British force landed and stormed Chapu on the way from Ningpo to Nanking in the early days of the 1842 war with China. The defenders—a large Manchu garrison of some 1,600 men—made a brave but futile resistance. Armed as they were with old matchlocks, bows, and spears, their pluck could not long hope to avail against the superior weapons of the British troops. The losses on the attacking side were insignificant, but, rather than surrender to the enemy, practically the whole garrison committed suicide, with their wives and families.

I climbed up one of the steep ramparts on to the top of the wall, lit a pipe, and sat down. The sun was slowly sinking Westward through a bank of crimson-flecked clouds. In front of me stretched acre after acre of rice fields, the rice in patches already a ripe gold, in others yet green. In spite of the lateness of the hour, the farmers were still busy reaping in the fields, and the village threshing floors presented scenes of cheery animation. Men, women and children were all at work, for rice is a crop which must be quickly harvested, and the earlier in the year it ripens the better. I remember a quotation from an old Chinese farmer's calendar which once fell into my hands: "Harvest your rice if you can before the coming of the wild geese." That would mean before October 25, as geese are most regular birds, whose battalions arrive each successive year almost to a day. Near me a water buffalo slowly circled, revolving a large wheel, which, by a primitive arrangement of buckets, brought up water from the creek to irrigate the rice. The wheel creaked and groaned, and now and then the patient buffalo bellowed a protest against such monotonous work.

My attention was drawn from this peaceful scene by the approach of a venerable Chinaman. His enormous horn-rimmed spectacles, his beard and queue, already turned white, his long blue coat, and his dignified bearing, all proclaimed him to be a gentleman of the old school. Before he came up to me he removed his spectacles—a Chinese mark of respect—and bowed gravely. I returned his salutation, and handed him my tobacco pouch. He slowly filled and lighted a pipe with a very small

bowl, but, as if to make up for it, an enormous carved bamboo stem at least a yard long. Having thus introduced ourselves, we fell into conversation. I asked him his honorable name, his lofty age, his illustrious profession, and so on, to all of which questions he made depreciatory answers. Then came his turn, and I must say he put me through a pretty thorough cross-examination. What surprised him most in my answers was the fact that I was unmarried and had no sons; for this seemed to him to be against all the teachings of Confucius. Then, mutually satisfied that all the formalities which Chinese etiquette demanded had been complied with, we entered into a more general conversation. It was a good year for rice, and so the farmers were contented. The local magistrate, although a young man, did not squeeze too much, and was fairly capable. He imparted these and many other items of information between deep draws at his pipe. Suddenly it occurred to me that it was October 10, 1913, the second anniversary of the Chinese Republic, and the date of the election of the President. I asked the old fellow whether he was not aware of the fact, and why there were no rejoicings in the neighborhood. His reply was characteristic: "No, I did not know it, foreign teacher. To us in the country it is all the same, Emperor or President. We do not concern ourselves with such matters. The crops, the good and bad years, these are our concern."

Such an answer is typical of the attitude of vast numbers of Chinese towards the complicated affairs of their country. Away from Peking, the treaty ports, and large cities, the people still follow in the paths of their ancestors, desiring no change. Far removed from the confused, Republican doctrines of "Young China" and the angry squabbling of the Parliamentarians over their salaries, the country folk are conservative as ever, desiring nothing more than to be left in peace to pursue the even tenor of their lives. Surely theirs is the better part.—X.

## AUTOMATIC TAXICAB CALLS

An automatic system of calling taxicabs, which seems to be giving general satisfaction, has been put into operation in Hamburg. So far Hamburg is the only city in the world in which the system is in use, according to the United States Consul-General. Automatic machines resembling letter boxes have been placed at every vehicle stand in the city, and are connected with a central office by an individual wire. Anyone who desires to call a carriage, and who finds none at the stand, places a mark piece in the machine, whereupon his presence is indicated immediately at the central office, which, being advised of the number and location of free vehicles at all other stands, immediately causes a taxicab to proceed to the waiting customer, who is credited with the mark already paid into the machine when he settles for his fare.

Persons who are in their own homes or places of business and who desire a taxicab to be sent to them, have only to make known their wishes to the central telephone office with which the cab-calling system is provided, and the call is at once transmitted to the nearest cab-stand where there are idle vehicles. When a chauffeur draws up at a stand to await a fare he immediately inserts a slug in the calling machine, and thereby notifies the operator at the switchboard in the central office that there is a vacant cab at that point. Each calling machine is provided with a loud call horn and a telephone, so that the chauffeur, should he be wanted in another part of the city, can be readily called to the machine and receive his orders.—Standard.



# Nasturtium--The Flower for All

**T**HE nasturtium is, in my opinion, unequalled as a popular flower because of the ease with which it may be grown, the profusion and brilliant coloring of the flowers, the many purposes for which it can be used, and its adaptability to widely different conditions of soil, climate, and surroundings. It is used for window gardens, in city flats, veranda boxes, vases, hanging-baskets, and flower borders in cottage homes, and for large mass effects on the lawns and in the gardens of great estates. In a communication from the Yukon Territory, the statement was made that nasturtiums were in fine flower in six weeks from the time the seed was planted. Thus it would seem that the range of territory or climate under which the nasturtium may be grown is practically without limit.

The seed of the nasturtium costs less in bulk than that of many other flowers, and owing to the vigorous growth of the plants a moderate quantity will plant quite a large area. There is sometimes a slight mixture of colors in varieties, when the seed is purchased in separate varieties from the seedsmen and in the case of new varieties of hybrid parentage; and there is always a greater or less tendency to revert to the parent sorts or to develop sports of new and diverse colorings. However, these mixtures, sports, and reversions are much less troublesome than with any other flower when nasturtiums are planted to produce a bed or border of solid color, because the "rogues" can be pulled out as soon as the first flowers appear, and the remaining plants of the true variety or color will by their quick growth quickly hide the vacant space where the objectionable plant has been removed.

The two chief groups among nasturtiums are those of which the plants are of small, compact, bushy growth, and those which throw out long running branches. The dwarf or bush type, which is commonly known as the Tom Thumb, makes a neat, rounded bush about ten inches high, with comparatively small leaves, and in the older varieties the flowers are relatively small; but in the newer introductions the flowers come much larger in size and with broader or more fully rounded petals, which, by overlapping at their outer edges, make a broad or bold-faced flower that is distinctly showier than the smaller and more open flower of the older types.

The dwarf type of nasturtium is most desirable for edging flower beds and garden walks, as it makes a close, neat row of low, round growth, relieved by the profusion of highly colored flowers. It is also useful when the space is very limited, but comes bushy only in well-drained soil or in a raised bed in the full sunlight; for if planted in low, wet ground or in partial shade there will be a very dense growth of leaves and stalks, which is apt to blight and rot off during wet weather.

The tall or running varieties are the most generally known. For pot culture, hanging-baskets, vases, boxes on the porch or lawn, or for window boxes they are by far the most satisfactory type. They are also best for planting along the fences, walls, etc., or for a long border where there is ample room for the branches to spread as they increase in growth. Also they are most desirable for growing in solid beds or masses, as the long shoots or runners interlace and mingle freely over the entire bed or border, and will not rot off in wet weather as the very compact bush plants do. In any case they must have plenty of light and air. If planted in a shady place, they will make long, slender runners and very few flowers.

One of the best plans for growing the running nasturtiums in a small garden is to plant them in a long row like peas and provide brush or a poultry-wire netting for their support. Treated in this way they will come into flower earlier and blossom more profusely than they will if left to run at will on the ground. If a narrow border or bed is dug along the bottom of a paling or light ornamental wire fence, the shoots will climb and twist through the fence, with very little assistance in starting the early shoots in the proper direction, and make a most pleasing and ornamental effect.

When planted in pots a slender stake should be provided and the shoots carefully trained or tied at intervals to this support, but for baskets, vases, boxes, etc., the runners should be allowed to hang over the edges and grow at will as trailing vines. The effect is more readily obtained if the seeds are planted or the young plants set around the outer edges of the boxes or vases in which they are planted, using taller erect-growing plants, like geraniums, etc., for the middle portion.

Among the running nasturtiums, the ordinary type is the strongest grower, and has the largest leaves, while the newer varieties have the largest varieties. The Lobbianum type is more compact in growth, with shorter and thicker and much darker and richer colorings in both the foliage and flowers, but the flowers are not as large nor as widely expanded as in the older type.

In the new ivy-leaved type there is considerable variation in the foliage, some kinds having the leaves more distinctly lobed or serrated than others, but the shoots are always more slender and vine-like than in the common running nasturtiums, while the flowers are of open form, the slender petals standing well apart from each other, and are distinctly toothed or serrated at the outer edges.

The most distinct type among the running nasturtiums is the old Tropaeolum minus, which makes long, slender, vine-like runners with small, smoothly rounded leaves which are thickly set with small, bright flowers. This type is not as well adapted for long rows or masses as the larger-flowered kinds, but is especially pretty and graceful for hanging-baskets and vases, or for trailing over rock work and other broken surfaces.

Many ordinary flower gardeners will, of course, prefer to plant everything in separate varieties and colors, but, to my mind, the general effect of the mixtures of the newer large-flowered varieties as offered by seedsmen is more showy and pleasing than a bed or row of a single color. The regular mixtures as offered in the seed catalogues run largely to solid colors, but include also varieties having small spots of contrasting color at the base of the lower petals and delicate lines in the throat of the two upper petals; so that for the richest and most varied effect in colors I would recommend the choosing of the special mixtures such as the Hotspur, Harlequin, which has the red-spurred flowers, French Chameleon, Caprice,

Here follows a selection of the most showy and distinct varieties in the different types:

## TOM THUMB OR DWARF BUSH VARIETIES

Aurora. Leaves small, light green. Flowers good size, pale buff with suffused rose shadings.  
Beauty. A bright orange-scarlet self.  
Beauty of Malvern. Scarlet, darker and more nearly red than Beauty.  
Brilliant Yellow. Large flowered; bright sulphur-yellow.  
Bronze Colored. Small flowered, dark chocolate or bronze; odd but not pleasing.  
Carmine King. Very bright deep rose. One of the finest and most distinct.  
Chameleon. A variable strain of light bright shades and beautiful markings.  
Golden Midnight. Golden leaves, brownish crimson flowers. Richer and more velvety than Cloth of Gold.  
General Jacquemont. Very dark reddish-crimson flowers.  
Golden King. Leaves deep green. Flowers extra large and broad-petaled. A rich orange-yellow.  
Golden Queen. Light golden leaves and straw-yellow flowers.  
King Theodore. Dark purple leaves. Very large velvety crimson flowers.  
Lady Bird. Dark leaved. Flowers rich orange-yellow with carmine blotches and reddish spurs.  
Prince Henry. Deep primrose tint, heavily suffused with rose.  
Spotted King. Deep yellow flowers. Large size with dark crimson blotches, ivy leaved.  
Vesuvius. Large flowered; bright salmon tints.  
Queen of Tom Thumbs. Leaves marbled green and white; small bright scarlet flowers.  
Rudolph Virchow. Flowers large. A soft tint of pale rose.  
Variegated Queen. Leaves marbled green and white, like Queen of Tom Thumbs, but this has pale yellow flowers.



BEAUTIFUL GARDEN FEATURES OF A SUBURBAN HOME

and Coquette. These selections comprise colors ranging from pale primrose or cream to deep golden tints, but are more or less overlaid by marbled shadings of bright red, scarlet, and soft rosy tints. They are bright and showy throughout the Summer, but when cool weather comes in the Fall they become still more varied, as the brilliant markings then deepen in tint and cover a much larger portion of the petals. These Fall shadings are beautiful beyond description, and have been the cause of despair among flower lovers who have sought to fix these grand Autumn tints by saving the seed from some especially fine flower. Such selections result in a more diverse coloring, but the most gorgeous tints and colorings can be had only when the nights become cool in the Fall.

The planting of the seed is one of the simplest garden operations. Dig the soil early in the Spring, making a fine, loose surface as you would for other flowers, then open a shallow trench or drill one or two inches deep and scatter the seed thinly along the bottom. Another and better plan for a small quantity of seed is to push the finger or a small round stick into the soil about two inches deep and drop a single seed in each hole, making a separate hole where each plant is to grow. In either case cover the seed with fine soil, pressing it firmly on the seed so that it may come into close contact with all the corrugations that compose the shell or outer covering of the seed. This firming of the soil is necessary to insure good germination; otherwise the seed is liable to rot in the ground. If the young plants come up too thickly in the row, or if it is desired to give them an early start in a special seed-bed, they can readily be transplanted to another bed or location when three or four inches high and when they show two to four true leaves. Any further thinning that may become necessary can be done at any time during the Summer until the vines or runners become interlaced or tangled together.

## LOBBIANUM TYPE

Aureum. Deep orange yellow.  
Black Prince. Dark purplish leaves. Rather small but very dark velvety-brownish maroon flowers.  
Brilliant. Dark leaved, bright rich scarlet flowers.  
Cardinal. Dark leaved. Flowers crimson scarlet, large and showy.  
Defiance. Light salmon scarlet. A large, well-spread flower.  
Firefly. Dark green leaves with reddish stems, rich deep orange-yellow flowers, carmine blotches and red spur.  
Giant of Battles. Pale straw yellow, spotted with carmine.  
Gold garnet. Deep rich yellow, reddish brown spots at base of petals.  
Lucifer. Dark leaved and large flowers; bright rich scarlet, nearly red.  
Marguerite. Large creamy yellow flowers, rosy carmine spots and splashes, red spurred.  
Monsieur Colmet. Distinct brownish-red, rich and velvety.  
Primrose. Dark leaved. Flowers light primrose, velvety-brown blotch, dark stripes in throat.  
Rudolph Virchow. Light green leaves. Flowers self-colored in a soft light rose tint.

## TALL OR CLIMBING TYPE

Butterfly. Large flowered; light lemon-yellow with red spots or blotches on three lower petals.  
Caprice. A variable strain of light colors, spotted, striped and mottled with contrasting shades. Very large flowers.  
Coquette. Even more diverse and showy in varied colors and markings than Caprice. Same style flowers.  
Crystal Queen. Large light green leaves heavily marbled with creamy white. Large pale yellow or primrose tinted flowers.  
Fordhook Fashion. Extra large flowers, ecru tints of light crimson shadings on primrose ground.  
Golden-leaved Scarlet. Large golden leaves, bright scarlet flowers.  
King Theodore. Dark green leaves, dark velvety maroon or brownish red flowers.  
Midnight. Deep-maroon, darker and richer than King Theodore.  
Moonlight. Very large flowers, crinkled or crepe-like petals, pale lemon yellow.  
Prince Henry. Lemon yellow flowers with carmine blotches.

Salmon Queen. Very large flowers, richly shaded with salmon on primrose ground. An improved Vesuvius.

Sunlight. Very large golden yellow flowers, petals wrinkled or crepe-like in texture.

Twilight. Large flowered, light salmon and rich buff tints suffused on light yellow ground.

Von Moltke. Large flowered. A dark rosy red, very bright and distinct.

## TALL IVY-LEAVED

Golden Gem. Light green sharply lobed leaves, bright golden yellow flowers. Very showy.

Flamingo. Dark, heavily veined leaves. Flowers rich orange scarlet. More ivy-like in leaf and larger, richer flowers than the original "Ivy Leaf".

Fordhook Fancy. Large open or star-like flowers. Petals golden-yellow spotted and splashed with carmine.

Spotted King. Large bright yellow flowers spotted and mottled with dark-brown red.

## TROPEOLUM MINUS

Minus. Long slender shoots with small round leaves. Flowers small, cup-shaped; deep orange with scarlet spots and long reddish spur.

Minus Coccineus. Identical with Minus, except that the flowers are dark rich scarlet.

## The Humble Annals of a Backyard--A Flower Lover's Creed

My friend the horticulturist humbles me continually. He is gracious enough when I go to him for advice, but when, in the enthusiasm of some new discovery, I undertake to impart information, he cools my ardor with an indulgent smile. He knows too much, this horticulturist. He knows so much that I sometimes wonder if he has any room left for pure appreciation of flowers. For when I stand in my own little backyard, and gaze fondly on my sprawling nasturtiums and my frothy morning glories, I know in my heart that it is a matter of love rather than of knowledge. Who laid down these rules, anyway? Was it not some garden lover who codified his experiences and beliefs? And must I be bound by his code? Let's have a little free thinking in this garden business, I say.

When it comes to a choice of flowers, it is, I firmly believe, all a matter of taste. I will not scorn the nasturtium or the morning glory because they are common or easy to grow. Rather, I love them the better on that account. And so I have made a creed of my own, and I submit that my creed is as good as any other man's. Like all creeds it is arbitrary and dogmatic, but it is mine own; and I care not whether anyone else may choose to adopt it or not, so that I be left undisturbed in my garden beliefs:

I believe in roses because they are the most perfect flowers that grow.

I believe in the crocus, the snowdrop and the bluebell, because they are brave and usher in the garden year.

I believe in some of the tulips—gesneriana and Picoee—but not in the gaudy Dutch sorts that grow in round beds in parks.

I believe in phlox when it is pure pink or white, but not in the magentas. By the same token I believe in foxgloves.

I believe in the lily-of-the-valley, because it is fragrant and hardy, and loves the shade, likewise the sun.

I believe in cornflowers—sometimes.

I believe in the perennial larkspur, because of the richness of its blue, but the annual larkspur is a weak imitator.

I believe in the race of campanulas, because of their exquisite form and waxy texture.

I believe in the iris, though I have none, for it is a wonderful work of God.

I believe in the homely golden glow, because it blooms so sunnily in the fence corner.

I believe in hollyhocks, because nothing looks so well against an old white house.

I believe in hardy chrysanthemums, because they defy the Autumn frosts.

I believe in dahlias, because I can pick them with a clear conscience.

I believe in China asters, because I love their colors. (I wish they would grow on Long Island as they do down Boston way).

I believe in morning glories, because they aspire to Heaven.

I believe in California poppy, because it covers with green and gold the bare spots in my bulb and perennial beds.

I believe in the lowly nasturtium, because it gives and asks not from June to November.

I believe in the Shirley poppy, because of its fragile grace.

I believe in the cosmos, because it is the flower of Indian Summer.

I believe in the lilac, weigelia and syringa, because they love old dooryards.

I believe in flowers to the depth of my being, because they exist for beauty, and are perfect, complete things. They are generous and innocent, and I can help them grow. If there are no flowers in Heaven, I fear Eternity will find me casting a backward glance of regret at my earthly backyard.—Walter A. Dyer, in The Craftsman.



# A Page of Interest to Women

## In Fashion's Realm

### THE NEW TAILOR-MADES

A distinct change of outline is shown by the new models created by the leading Parisian tailors. They seem to have adapted the loose, easy-fitting line of a man's suit to feminine tailor-mades.

Jackets are quite loose. They are made of covert coating, serge, whipcord and unobtrusive Scotch plaids. They have very neat collars, revers, turned-back cuffs and pockets. Skirts to match are all made slightly full at the waist in front, and the latest idea is that these skirts should be quite short in order that the smart boots or shoes may be seen.

With the tailor-mades above-mentioned a perfect imitation of a masculine waistcoat will be worn. Fashion dictates that these waistcoats shall be large and loose, with no attempt at a waistline.

### EFFECTIVE MATERIALS

The most effective material for these gilets is a heavy make of pique in a pale pastel tint, or in one of the strong shades of blue, green or orange which are now so fashionable.

Coarse canvas and a new make of tissue eponge, which has hair stripes running through it, are ideal materials for these waistcoats, and tailors are using rows of gold "page" buttons or small balls of crimson enamel which closely resemble ripe cherries.

For tailor-mades in Scotch plaid a less striking style of waistcoat must be chosen, as the plaid material is in itself sufficiently remarkable. In this connection white pique dotted with black pin spots is rather fascinating; or plain putty colored linen.

### TO PREVENT A NEW DRESS FROM SPOTTING

What woman has not suffered the agony of finding her beautiful new gown spotted with rain the very first time she puts it on?

Here is a simple method by which this can be avoided. Instead of putting your new dress in ottoman or wardrobe, swathed in reams of tissue paper, directly it comes home, the scientific thing to do is to give it a little fresh air, so as to acclimatize it for its first outing.

This will mellow the surface, and, by helping the dress to reach a normal condition of moisture, render it very unlikely to spot.

Pressing over with a damp cloth, as some women do, is condemned as a dangerous practice, likely to ruin the gloss. There is an additional risk in this, as when the gown is made up the grain is not all the same way.

The fashion of wearing bright colored coats—of picturesque design—with skirts of different color and material becomes more and more popular.

### HAIR TO SUIT THE NEW HATS

The new Spring hats will make an entire change of coiffure necessary, if they are to be worn to the best advantage. Though the hat may fit the face, and the colors go with the complexion, the effect will be spoiled unless the hair is dressed to suit the type of hat.

The woman who wore last season a small close-fitting hat pulled well down over her head will have to make a drastic change in her coiffure in order to wear the new plateau, with its tilted brim showing more of the hair than has been visible out of doors for some seasons past.

### NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR WEDDING VEIL

The new way of arranging the wedding veil is as a band round the head with the centre filled in with the trails of bud and foliage that fall from the orange blossom diadem.

It is a pretty fashion. The diadem unites a swathery of tulle which is passed round the head, thus making a ring, symbolical of the never-ending sovereignty of love, and at the back the airy fabric carefully outspread falls over the shoulders and as far down the dress as may be chosen.

## Health and Beauty

The Spring of the year when all Nature is reviving, and daily growing more and more beautiful, when new life seems to be infused into the earth, the trees and the flowers, is just the period of the year when the human being feels at the lowest ebb.

The gloom felt at this time of the year arises to a great extent from sluggishness of the liver, which, in its turn, is induced by the indoor life led throughout the Winter, and the want of fresh air and exercise. The habit of taking a "Spring mixture," so much insisted on by our grandmothers—I have a vision of an awful concoction in a black bottle—is one, therefore, that has its basis in solid good sense.

For children and girls, whose complexions suffer very much at this time of the year, sulphur is distinctly the best medicine; and a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur in a little milk before breakfast every morning is very beneficial. Or honey may be substituted for the milk to mix with the sulphur. Brimstone and treacle was the olden dose!

At the same time it must be remembered that sulphur is rather lowering; therefore, a week or two's treatment at a time is enough, then give it a rest before commencing again.

The diet, when the change to mild weather comes on, should not be so stimulating as it has been throughout the Winter. For breakfast take toast or brown bread with a little butter, egg, or plainly cooked fish; and, if obtainable, watercress, lettuce, or other fresh salads, which all tend to purify the blood and improve the complexion. Salad should be taken with the mid-day meal, and oil and lemon juice for mixing it. A delicious dressing may be made with lemon juice and milk or cream. A glass of hot water taken first thing in the morning is a very excellent thing to clear the system. No kind of salted or preserved food should be taken or any greasy or rich dishes. Milk, fruit, vegetables and farinaceous foods are, at the breaking of the season, the most desirable. For dinner, fish, mutton and poultry are better than beef and game. Pastry should not be indulged in often, but blancmange, stewed fruit, custards and light puddings do no harm.



New Tailor-made Showing Masculine Cut  
—Daily Mirror

As to the local treatment of the skin, rain water should always be used if obtainable; otherwise the water must be thoroughly well boiled. When there is a tendency to pimples and blackheads, a pinch of borax should be added to the water, or a bottle may be kept handy containing two teaspoonfuls of powdered borax and half a teaspoonful of ammonia in a pint of water. Sprinkle a little on the flannel or wash glove. Use no soap, but wipe the face over with olive oil before wetting it.

Daily exercise in the open air is now more necessary than ever, but it is important not to be in too great a hurry to change the Winter clothing for lighter fabrics.—Lady's Companion.

### TO KEEP A SLIM FIGURE

Take deep breathing exercises every morning, either in the morning air or before an open window.

Don't sleep in an overheated room. Keep the windows open all night, and don't keep the sitting-rooms too hot. Rely on your circulation to keep you warm, and keep that in good condition by taking plenty of exercise.

Take the Japanese exercise every morning after your bath. This consists of three rapid steps forward and bend the right knee, then three backwards and bend the left knee. Repeat each six times.

### FOR THE BUSINESS GIRL

After a day's work, if going to a dance or other party, soak the feet for ten minutes in warm water to which a handful of salt has been added. Then dry, massage with the hands, and dust with powder before putting on the stockings. All sense of fatigue will have vanished.

### BEFORE WAVING THE HAIR

Sprinkle a few drops of brillantane on the brush, and thoroughly brush the hair. Then apply the waving-irons. This prevents the hot irons from making the hair harsh.

## Blonde and Brunette

It is in the wearing of grey that the blonde is more fortunate than the brunette. She has a wide range of greys, including the cold-steel varieties, the soft doves, the pink and the blue-greys; whereas the brunette is limited to the warmer shades and can only wear these when her complexion is clear and richly tinted.

The dark woman with a sallow skin must also avoid all tans, for they will accentuate the thickness of her complexion. Violet, too, is an unfavorable color, because reflecting yellow it is bound to increase that tint when it is present in the skin; it is apt to give an olive complexion a jaundiced appearance.

The sallow woman can wear most shades of blue, especially if she has eyes of a similar tint. White, relieved by a touch of color, often suits her wonderfully well, and rich, dark greens should always be becoming.

Royal blue is unrivalled for the really sallow skin; but the woman with the pale olive complexion—which is often mistaken for sallow—has a wide choice of colors, cerise, yellow, orange, green and all apricot hues suiting her to perfection.

### DARING CONTRASTS

With regard to a wide range of colors, the delicately-tinted blonde and the pink and white brunette score above all other types of women. The blonde should indulge chiefly in rich colors and in black and white. Yellow, in all its tints, must be left to her darker sisters. She should choose simple things as a general rule, avoiding elaborate color schemes, or the free mixing of different colors.

Decided contrasts become her, but doubtful and daring combinations must be left to the clear-skinned brunette. Black velvet, by the way, can be considered almost the exclusive property of the blonde—at least, as a trimming for dresses or for neckwear.

White is not generally becoming to the warmly-tinted brunette, save when it is relieved by royal blue or crimson. Pale shades suit the brunette provided they are not inclined to be insipid or colorless. The dark haired woman can indulge in purple or velvet, but the more uncertain shades of mauve and heliotrope should be left to the blonde.

### MATCHING THE EYES

The mid-brown, hazel-eyed woman must generally avoid very decided colors, and indulge instead in striped effects, plaids, tweeds and other mixtures. Both pink and blue can always be worked in with success—in a small degree—and when the complexion is inclined to be olive, geranium red is often very becoming.

White is not always suited to medium colored hair, neither is black, but, of course, much depends upon the color of the eyes. All the new peculiar shades of green, pink, orange, terra-cotta, etc., can be worn; and when the eyes are almost amber colored, as they sometimes are with mid or dark brown hair, then the new shade of amber, so fashionable just at present, can be worn with great success.

## The Housekeeper's Column

### COCOANUT COOKIES

Half cup butter, one cup sugar, one egg, half c.p. shredded cocoanut, half teaspoon vanilla, two teaspoons baking powder, flour and milk.

Cream the butter and sugar, beat egg until light and add to mixture. Add cocoanut, vanilla and baking powder which has been sifted with one-half cup flour. Add just enough flour to make a dough soft enough to roll out. Bake in a quick oven until a pale brown. If dough seems too dry, add one or more spoonfuls of milk.

### GINGER BISCUITS

Time seventeen or eighteen minutes. Eight ounces of flour, four ounces of butter; four ounces of loaf sugar, yolks of three eggs, and some ground ginger.

Beat the butter to a cream before the fire; add the flour by degrees, then the sugar pounded and sifted, and a flavoring to taste of ground ginger, and mix the whole with the yolks of three well-beaten eggs. When thoroughly mixed, drop the biscuit mixture on buttered paper, a sufficient distance from each other to allow the biscuits to spread, and bake them a light color, in a rather slow oven.

### MORAVIAN BREAD

Dissolve one yeast cake, broken in pieces, in one-fourth cupful of lukewarm water. Add one cupful of hot mashed potatoes, two cupfuls of scalded milk and two and one-half cupfuls of bread flour (once sifted). Cover and let rise until light; then add one egg, well beaten, three-fourths cupful of shortening (using equal parts of butter and lard), three-fourths cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of salt and two and three-fourths cupfuls of bread flour (once sifted). Let stand in ice box over night. In morning turn into a buttered dripping pan and spread evenly. Cover and let rise until light. Brush over with melted butter and at two-inch intervals make parallel rows of three-fourths-inch depressions, in which put a bit of butter and fill with brown sugar. Sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, mixed with one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and bake in a moderate oven thirty-five minutes.

### CURRIED CHICKENS' LIVERS

Clean and separate chickens' livers. Dip in fine bread crumbs (seasoned with salt), egg and crumbs, and saute in butter in a hot frying pan. Remove livers, and to fat remaining in pan add two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped onion, and cook three minutes, stirring constantly. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with one-half teaspoonful of curry powder, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful of chicken stock. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer two minutes. Strain sauce over livers and serve around a mound of boiled or steamed rice.—Woman's Home Companion.

### CREAM OF BARLEY SOUP

Cook two teaspoonfuls of butter with two tablespoonfuls of flour three minutes, stirring constantly. Add one-half cupful of pearl barley and cook slowly two minutes, stirring constantly. Add two cupfuls each of boiling water and milk, cover and let simmer one hour. Rub through a sieve and add three cupfuls of veal stock. Season with salt and pepper and thicken with one tablespoonful of cornstarch, diluted with enough cold water to pour easily. Bring to the boiling point and serve. Accompany with Imperial Sticks.

### SWISS STEAK

Select a two-pound steak from the under or upper round. See that it is cut one inch or one and one-half inches in thickness. Sear it on both sides in a hot skillet. Then remove to a platter and dust thickly with flour. Place in a casserole with a small piece of suet. Mix one chopped onion with salt and pepper and place this dressing over one half the meat and fold the other half over. Add a very little water, renewing if necessary to keep it from burning, and cook very slowly two or three hours. Thicken the gravy, if liked, and serve from the casserole.

### IMPERIAL STICKS

Cut stale bread in one-fourth-inch slices, remove crusts and cut each slice in three finger-shaped pieces. Toast on both sides, arrange in dripping pan, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake until the cheese is melted.

### BATH BUNS

Boil one pint of milk, add one cupful of butter while hot, and let it stand until 98 degrees Fahrenheit, then stir in one-half cupful of yeast or one-half of a compressed cake dissolved in half a cupful of lukewarm water, and one and one-half quarts of flour. Beat well, cover, and let stand in a warm place, 70 degrees Fahrenheit, until morning. In the morning, beat one-half cup of sugar and the yolks of six eggs together, add them and one teaspoonful of cinnamon to the sponge. Wash and rub one-half cup of currants, dry them in a towel, flour them, then add them and one-half cup of chopped citron. Work with the hand until thoroughly mixed. Now add flour until you can take the dough out on a board. Roll out, cut with a round cutter, put in greased muffin-pans, cover and set away in a warm place, 72 degrees Fahrenheit, until very light. Bake in a quick oven, 300 degrees Fahrenheit, thirty-five minutes.

### PUFFED PRUNES

Wash one pound of good prunes through several cold waters, cover them with fresh cold water, soak them in a cool place over night. Next morning drain, boil the water down one-half, pour it over the prunes and stand them aside for several hours. Drain on a sieve, and let them stand near the fire until glossy and dry. Serve as a sweetmeat.—Good House-keeping.

### PLAIN BISCUITS

Time, ten minutes to bake. One pound of flour, half a pint of milk, two ounces and a half of fresh butter.

Dissolve the butter in the milk made warm but not hot, and stir it into the flour to make a firm paste, roll it out thin, and cut it with a plain tin shape or a tumbler; prick each biscuit and bake.



# News and Stories for the Children

## Current Topics

King George and Queen Mary have paid a visit of state to France. They were received with all honor by President and Madame Poincaré and all the officials of the Republic. They are at home now, and the little prince and Queen Mary have been seeing the wonders of the Tower of London.

The Government of Canada proposes to go security for the Canadian Northern Railroad Company for the sum of \$45,000,000, needed to complete the road. If the Company fails the Government will take care that the people of Canada shall not lose. Parliament must consent to this before the money is paid.

An awful mining disaster at Eccles, in West Virginia, buried 203 men. After the explosion, the mine caught fire, and rescuers were driven back. A number of others were badly burned. Only once before was there such terrible loss of life in this mining district.

Boys and girls who have good fathers to provide for them will pity the children in Newfoundland whose fathers were frozen or drowned in the terrible storms of March—and the old fathers and mothers who were left without breadwinners. We must remember that the climate on this island in the Atlantic is much more severe than our own. The Bank of Nova Scotia is taking subscriptions, and every little helps.

On April 22nd, Mrs. W. J. Macdonald, wife of Senator Macdonald, passed away. She was a good, kind woman, who did not think any trouble too great if she could help others. She was one of those who saw Victoria grow from a little village to a beautiful city. Not only her children and grandchildren and her friends, but many of the poor and sick will miss her.

The City Hall employees have formed an Athletic Association, and intend to take an active part in the sports this season. The honorary president is His Worship Mayor Stewart, and the vice-presidents are Magistrate Jay and City Engineer Rust, who have all played the game of life well, and still take a keen interest in sport. The active members are younger men, and the boys will learn from them that though lookers-on may "see most of the game" they do not get most good from it.

On April 19th a war began between the striking coal miners and the militia in the state of Colorado. At the end of the month the state authorities had to acknowledge that they could not keep order, and applied to President Wilson for help from the United States army. This the President promised to send, so that there should be no more bloodshed till peace could be made between the mine-owners and their employees. There are terrible reports of loss of innocent lives and destruction of property.

A great piece of engineering work is the North-west sewer, which will drain a great part of Victoria, all of Esquimalt and part of Saanich. Tunnels are being driven through the rock for much of the distance from Selkirk water to Macaulay Point. When this is finished, there will not be any part of Victoria that will not have sewerage. This means health, as well as comfort and convenience. This difficult piece of work is being done under the superintendence of Mr. A. E. Forman, assistant engineer, and is employing a great many men.

The hills near Albert Head are being moved down to Ogden Point, and are being sunk near the breakwater to make a foundation for the new piers. Steel is being carried from Sydney, Cape Breton, to help in the construction, and some of it will be here in five weeks' time. This work will go on till the piers are ready for the ships which will anchor safely inside the new breakwater. All this work is going on so quietly that we do not know much about it, but its completion will mean much to our city.

Montreal is to have three monuments erected in her squares this Summer. King Edward VII., Sir George Etienne Cartier, and the young hero, D'Aulac D'Ormeaux, or Adam Dollard, who saved the city from the Iroquois, are to be honored in this way. Everyone will be the better for being reminded of the lives of these three men. The King of England, who, during his short reign did much to bring together the nations of Europe, the Canadian statesman who helped to form the Canadian Confederation, and who deserves to be remembered both by his fellow-countrymen of all races and creeds, and the young hero, who, with his little band of eighteen youths, held at bay the Iroquois till shamed and baffled they went home, leaving the little town that could send forth such a band of heroes to grow to be a mighty city—all these deserve to be honored, not only by Montreal but by all Canada.

Port Nelson, which is to be the terminus of the Hudson's Bay Railroad, is a dreary little place in winter, which lasts during the greater part of the year. It is dreary as it is a little children live there, and they go to school to a young lady from Manitoba. Two men, who walked all the way from Nelson to Winnipeg just before Spring opened, told a fine story of the heroism of Arthur Sinclair, who traveled sixty-five miles in the bitterest of winter weather to bring help to two young men who had broken down on the trail. Sinclair traveled night and day for three days without blankets, and was almost starved when he reached Nelson, with feet so badly frozen that two of his toes had to be taken off. He was in time, however, for Sergeant Walker, of the North-West Mounted Police, reached the men in time to save their lives. Sinclair, who risked his life for the strangers, is a half-breed. The rescued men were C. J. Stewart, of Halifax, and a friend named Bruce. At Port Nelson a wireless station has been erected, and all last winter the operator was able to learn something of what was going on in the world outside from passing ships or from land stations. Very wonderfully, the first news was that of the illness of Lord Strathcona, the old Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who went to the Bay as a poor boy.

Those who make a business of buying C. P. R. stock to sell were much alarmed when they found that shares which they bought at 28½ were only worth 19½. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Company, has no comfort for these people. But for those who invested in stock as a means of income, he says that they need have no fear that they will not get good interest on their money. Canada

has produce and manufactures to send away, and she is importing goods to distribute to all parts of the country. As long as this is the case C. P. R. shareholders will get dividends even if they cannot sell at a good price.

Perhaps not since the days of the Long Parliament has there been such heated discussion in the House of Commons, or such grave anxiety throughout the United Kingdom as during the closing days of April, 1914. That, before the opening of May, there is a prospect of peace is owing to the patriotism that is in the hearts of true Britons deeper than party feeling. Mr. Asquith has laid before the House, in what is called a "white paper," the story of the mistake that led to the resignation of many army officers, and the crises in the Cabinet which caused him to take upon himself the administration of the War Office. He has answered many questions, and a vote of censure of the Government has been defeated. Strong and bitter speeches against the Liberal party for its determination to pass the Home Rule Bill in the face of the opposition of Ulster, and for the preparations which they declared were intended to force the Unionists of that country to submit to its provisions, were made by Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Mr. Arthur Balfour, the great Unionist leader, told the members of the House that the passing of the Home Rule Bill would be the defeat of his life's work. Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, although defending the Government with much heat, and rousing the anger of his opponents, made a plea for peace and an offer of compromise which the Unionist leaders have agreed to debate. If this is carried out Ulster will be in the same relation to the United

there has been fighting between the soldiers of Huerta and Carranza. The latest news is that the British are helping to get Americans and other foreigners safely out of the country, and that the United States army and that of Huerta's Government are waiting till the peace envoys from South America decide what ought to be done. Meanwhile the civil war goes on.

## The House in the Ground

MARY GALLOWAY WOODALL

Tommy was a little boy of five. He lived with his mother and father and little sister Alice. All day long he played just like other little boys, but when night came he used to go off on the most wonderful journeys. But he always told his mother all about everything, and, as he was home in the morning in time to dress and eat breakfast, she never seemed to mind, so it must have been all right. Would you like to hear about one of these trips? One night Tommy found himself wandering alone in a thick woods. It was too dark to find a path, and two or three times he stumbled and fell over the stumps and roots. At last he grew very tired and sat down to rest. Everything was still, except the wind singing up in the tree tops. Tommy sat listening to it, thinking what a pretty sound it made. By and by he felt sleepy, and rested his head against a big tree for a nap. But just as he was dreaming off there came a loud, crashing noise. Tommy couldn't tell what it was, but he thought in such a thick, dark woods as this there might be bears, or even lions and tigers. He was

Jack, and back he came bringing in his mouth a big, green cabbage-leaf. He put it down in front of Tommy. Didn't little rabbit children ever have milk and crackers, apples, oranges, and cakes, he wondered? Tommy was sure he would never be hungry if he had to eat raw things, but tearing they would bring something else he broke off little bits of cabbage and began chewing them very fast; with his front teeth just as the rabbits did. Then he looked up and saw Jack and Jim watching him as if they wished they had a piece. Tommy was surprised—surely they couldn't like it. "Do you want some?" he said, pushing the leaf towards them, and quicker than you could think those two little rabbits were eating that leaf as if it were the nicest candy in the world. The mother rabbit still sat rocking the baby to and fro, and singing very softly.

"Go to sleep, little baby dear. Shut your eyes, shut your eyes."

Tommy began to feel just as he had when the wind sang, and nod went his head, first to the right and then to the left. "The little boy is tired, fix a place for him to sleep, children," said mother rabbit. Up jumped Jack and Jim and began digging and scratching in the soft earth with their short, front feet, and long, back ones. Pretty soon a bed was hollowed out. "Thank you so much," said Tommy, as he lay down. O, it felt so good, even if there were no pillows, or sheets or blankets. He cuddled down closer and closer, and was soon fast asleep. But when he opened his eyes it was bright daylight and he was home in his own little bed, and try as he would he could not remember how he got there.—The Churchman.

## Victoria Boy Scouts

### NOTICE OF MEETINGS

All patrol leaders are expected to be present at the Patrol Leaders' Council, which will be held on Thursday evening next at the headquarters rooms, Broughton Street, commencing at 7:45 p.m.

The sports committee will meet immediately after, and every troop is particularly requested to have a representative.

### DUTY TO GOD

An old English chieftain some thirteen hundred years ago, said:

"Our life has always seemed to me like the flight of a sparrow through the great hall, when one is sitting at meals with the log-fire blazing on the hearth, while all is storm and darkness outside. He comes in, no one knows from where, and hovers for a short time in the warmth and light, and then flies forth again into the darkness. And so it is with the life of a man; he comes no one knows from where; he is here in the world for a short time, till he flies forth again, no one knows whither. But now you show that if we do our duty during our life we shall not fly out into darkness again, when life is ended, since Christ has opened a door for us to enter a brighter room, a Heaven where we can go and dwell in peace forever."

This old chief was speaking for all the chiefs of Northern England when King Edwin had introduced to them a knowledge of the Christian religion; and they adopted it then and there as one more comforting to them than their old pagan worship of heathen gods; and ever since those days the Christian religion has been the one to rule our country.

Religion seems a very simple thing: (1) To trust in God, and (2) to do good to other people.

The old knights, who were the scouts of the nation, were very religious. They were always careful to attend church or chapel, especially before going into battle or undertaking any serious difficulty. They considered it was the right thing always to be prepared for death. In the great Church of Malta you can see today where the old knights used to pray, and they all stood up and drew their swords during the reading of the Creed, as a sign that they were prepared to defend the Gospel with their swords and lives. Besides worshipping God in church, the knights always recognized his work in the things which He made, such as animals, plants and scenery. And so it is with peace scouts today, that wherever they go they love the woodlands, the mountains and the prairies, and they like to watch and know about the animals that inhabit them, and the wonders of the flowers and plants. No man is much good unless he believes in God and obeys His laws. So every scout should have a religion.

There are many kinds of religion, such as Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Mohammedans, and so on, but the main point about them is that they all worship God, although in different ways. They are like an army which serves one king, though it is divided into different branches, such as cavalry, artillery and infantry, and these wear different uniforms. So, when you meet a boy of a different religion to your own, you should not be hostile to him, but recognize that he is like a soldier in your own army, though in a different uniform, and still serving the same king as you.

In doing your duty to God, always be grateful to Him. Whenever you enjoy a pleasure or a good game, or succeed in doing a good thing, thank Him for it, if only with a word or two, just as you say grace after a meal.

In doing your duty towards man be helpful and generous, and also always be grateful for any kindness done to you, and be careful to show that you are grateful.

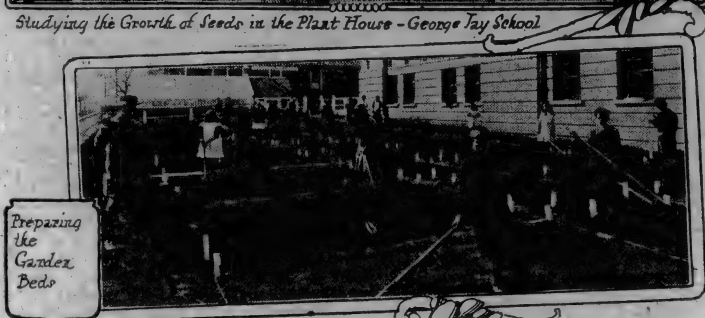
Remember that a present given to you is not yours until you have thanked for it. While you are the sparrow flying through the hall, that is to say, while you are living your life on this earth, try and do something good which may remain after you. One writer says:

"I often think that when the sun goes down the world is hidden by a big blanket from the light of heaven, but the stars are little holes pierced in that blanket by those who have done some good deeds in this world. The stars are not all the same size; some are big, some little, and some men have done great deeds and others have done small deeds, but they have made their hole in the blanket by doing good before they went to Heaven."

Try and make your hole in the blanket by good work while you are on the earth.

It is something to be good, but it is far better to do good.

F. M. W.



### YOUNG GARDENERS AT THE GEORGE JAY SCHOOL

The boys and girls of this school are busy in their gardens every spare minute they have. Two children from each division have plots to care for. They raise the plants in the greenhouse or sow the seed in the beds. They design the flower bed and do all the work themselves. It is interesting to see that some of the very straightest and smoothest beds belong to the smallest children. Before the season is over some of their flowers will have gone to seed. So far the girls are quite as good workers as the boys. Every one that passes is waiting to see how these young gardeners will succeed.

Kingdom as Prince Edward Island is to Canada. If it were not that the Ulster leaders had on the 25th inst. brought into Ulster 40,000 rifles and a great quantity of ammunition in defiance of the police and magistrates, as well as of the law, the hope of settlement would be stronger. This breach of the peace has called warships to the shores of Antrim, and, though there has been no movement of soldiers to the North, the forces in Ireland have been made ready for any emergency. It is this state of affairs that gives just cause for continued uneasiness.

Since April 10th, the news from Mexico has been eagerly read, and has occupied much space in the newspapers. On that day a boat's crew of men from the U. S. Dolphin went ashore to get gasoline, carrying the American flag. The men, who were unarmed, were arrested, marched through the streets and put in prison. This, it is stated, was the last of several acts which showed disrespect to the United States nation. Rear-Admiral Mayo instantly demanded the release of the sailors, and they were set free, while both General Zaragoza, at Tampico, and President Huerta expressed regret. Admiral Mayo had demanded a salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag, which, it appears, is the reparation demanded by the offended nation when an insult to the flag is given. This Huerta refused. Admiral Badger, commander of the Atlantic fleet, was then ordered to proceed with all his force to Tampico. The fleet consisted of eleven battleships, three cruisers, two gunboats, and many smaller vessels. While these steps were being taken a German ship, laden with arms and ammunition, was on its way to Vera Cruz, a little further South. Rear-Admiral Fletcher seized that port to prevent these arms from being landed. There was some fighting. The United States loss was small, but it is not known how many Mexicans fell. Huerta then sent away the American representative, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, from Mexico, who arrived safely at Vera Cruz. American soldiers were sent to Vera Cruz, and those at the frontier reinforced. No further steps were taken except to prevent any attack by the Mexicans on Vera Cruz until the formal raising of the American flag over Vera Cruz took place on Monday, April 27th. On Sunday last news came that Brazil, Argentina and Chile would act the part of peace-makers if Mexico and the United States would accept their mediation. To this both parties have consented. Business is going on quietly at Vera Cruz; all Mexicans, who desire to do so, being allowed to leave. Every effort is being made to get all Americans out of the country, and although there have been many reports of murder and of unjust imprisonment, but few of these stories have been confirmed. At Tampico

much frightened and started to run as fast as he could through the darkness. He ran and ran—O, so far—and it seemed he was never going to find his way out. But suddenly he saw a light shining right in front of him. It looked like a little window in the ground. "It must be a house," thought Tommy, "though it is a queer one, and some one must live here. I'll knock and see, maybe they will tell me the way home." He stopped down and beat softly on the ground for he was half afraid. A far-away little voice answered quickly, "Come in." Tommy looked all around, but he could see no signs of a door, so he knocked again. No sooner had he done this than up popped two long ears and two bright eyes through the hole that Tommy had taken for a window. "Why don't you come in," said the voice again. "I can't find a door," said Tommy, peering through the darkness trying to see who it was speaking to him. "This is the door; put your head in first and you'll get through all right, though you are pretty big." So Tommy did as he was told and slid through the hole, down, down, right into a warm, bright little room. When he had blinked the dust out of his eyes, he saw five rabbits, two big ones and three little ones, staring at him with big, round eyes. "It was a pretty tight squeeze," said the father rabbit. "Yes," answered Tommy, looking down at his clothes, which had been white a minute before, but were now so full of dust and dirt that they looked the color of the ground "it was." The mother sat holding a little baby rabbit, rocking to and fro. "You look tired," she said, "sit down and we'll have some supper. You like carrots, don't you?" Tommy didn't know what carrots were, but he thought maybe it might be rabbit candy, so he said, "Yes, please."

"Jack and Jim, run and bring the carrots," Hop, hop, hop, went the two little rabbits, and quicker than a wink back they came, each with a long, orange-colored root in his mouth. Tommy was sure they were the same thing he had seen the cook at home putting into the soup that very morning. The mother handed them around, and everyone took a piece. All the rabbits began nibbling very fast and wiggling their long whiskers. They looked so funny Tommy almost laughed aloud. Of course this would have been very rude, and he quickly took a big bite of carrot to stop it. O, O! Tommy thought he had never tasted anything so queer. It was not at all nice. He wanted very much to take it out of his mouth, but that would never do, so he swallowed hard two or three times and at last the carrot went down. But he could eat no more. "You don't like it, do you? Jack, run get the little boy something green," said the mother. Hop, hop, hop, went



# Ring Craters of Japanese Volcanoes

**W**RITING in The Field, E. Bruce Mitford contributes the following interesting article concerning the volcanoes of Japan, some of which have lately been actively hostile to their human neighbors:

About the summit cone of Vesuvius runs a massive rampart, half inclosing it on the landward side. So much has been written of this Mount Somma, as the Neapolitans call it, that the ordinary man is apt to regard it as unique. But such a ring wall is a feature of many ancient cones. It is the remnant of a former crater—a milestone in the mountain's life. Every "Somma" has a tale to tell. Complete or incomplete, high or low, worn into a rolling bank or reared skywards in precipitous cliffs, it speaks not only of bygone more violent days, but of the mighty cataclysm which made it. Japan has many such, some of a form and size to confer distinction, the largest in the world among the number; others the manner of whose making has brought them fame. To view these imposing fragments of the past and read their fearsome records is a liberal education in the mysteries of earth sculpture.

In this article I propose to draw attention to a few of the most noteworthy of Japan's ring craters. The greatest of them all is in the South, in the island of Kyushu, where the recent devastating eruption took place. A railway, some two hundred and fifty miles long, completed only three years ago by piercing the medial schist range with a series of tunnels, traverses Kyushu from North to South. Midway it passes the prefectural town of Kumamoto—a more direct route to which from Nagasaki would be by coasting steamer across the Shimabara Gulf. Several times in recent years the 60,000 inhabitants of this typically Japanese provincial town have been visited with noon-tide darkness, showers of hot ashes and other like inconveniences. For these alarming "signs and wonders" the great ringed mountain of Asosan, twenty miles away, is responsible. Aeons ago central Kyushu here supported a mountain 10,000 feet high, little inferior in the majesty of its proportions to Fujiyama itself. The peak has vanished, but it has left for legacy a crater ring measuring fourteen miles by ten, in the central vent of which considerable sound and fury persist.

For the journey between Kumamoto and Asosan either the carrier's cart or the jinrikisha avails. Now that the up-to-date jinrikisha is fitted with rubber tyres and ball bearings, the man-drawn vehicle has so far established its superiority as a mode of cross-country transport that only the exceeding cheapness of the other conveyance has saved it from extinction. The Occidental traveler will not long halt between two opinions. With a pushman aiding the man between the shafts, he will soon leave the lumbering one-horse chariot behind. Nevertheless, like a merciful man regarding the life of his beast,

he will do a great deal of walking in the last lap, for the approach to the great volcano is appropriately steep. The road climbs by the bed of a roaring stream, between cliffs composed of a succession of mighty lava flows, whose columnar forms frown down upon him from a height of 600 feet. Entering by this "Hell Gate," he will perceive on the right hand and the left ranges of steep escarpments, not unlike those which meet the eye from above the Devil's Dyke, only bolder, more regular, and evidently forming part of a vast circle. Before him a series of mounds and ridges leads up to a crescent-shaped group of five rugged peaks, from whose base torrents of ash-laden steam are pouring to leeward. The traveler is within the world's mightiest caldera, and before him, five miles away, throbs the still burning heart of the mountain from which it sprang.

Ample proof of the origin of this vast "ring" lies ready to hand. Those lava streams on either side of the breach lie sheet upon sheet as they flowed—and they flowed from a lofty central cone. How that cone was destroyed is a secret of the geological past; but in all probability the greater part of it still lies within—or below—the "ring," engulfed in subterranean hollows formed by its own activity. As for the Somma's only break—that by which visitors enter and the river leaves—the Japanese themselves have a simple explanation. The ring, they say, was once occupied by a large lake, until it occurred to the god of the mountain that the land thus covered might just as well be put to some use. So he kicked a hole in the surrounding rampart to let the water out. A grateful population, responding to his efforts, have brought under cultivation much of the land thus divinely drained, and this old crater is now said to support as many as a hundred villages—an exaggerated estimate, of course, but excellently illustrating the Japanese penchant for round numbers.

A two days' voyage Northwards by N.Y.K. steamer from Tokyo will bring the traveler to a very different scene. In the vicinity of the ample Uchiura (Volcano Bay), Yezo, no less than three "ringed" mountains rise directly from the sea, and draw from this fact an impressiveness which the inland mountain cannot claim. These coastal cones owe their form not (as does Asosan) to subsidence, but to the more sensational method of explosion. In each case the truncation of the cone has been performed obliquely, so that the summit of the mountain presents a sloping line, the higher end consisting of a portion of the ring wall in the form of a pinnacle.

Of these peaks the most notable is Komagatake (Saddle Peak), at the Southern horn of the bay. Position, environment and form combine to make it one of the most beautiful and at the same time striking of Japanese mountains. As the coast hereabouts is desolate, with only fishing villages and "sulphur ports" at considerable intervals, the ascent of

the mountain is usually made from the Onuma side, where the Hokkaido Railway skirts its base. The sharp peak in which the mountain culminates is clearly visible from the fortified port of Hakodate—as more than one unwary tourist, with photographic propensities has been rudely made aware. Nor will a closer acquaintance disappoint the expectations aroused by this vision from afar. The climb from the base takes up the sweeping flanks of the cone seems easy, but can be arduous enough on a hot day, with alternate going on volcanic sand and "clinkers." On gaining the top, the pinnacle—as it appeared from below—is seen to be the end of a huge crater wall, which towers in black, precipitous cliffs sixty feet above the floor beneath. Thus boldly the wall completes half the circle of the summit; on the South it gives place to a rounded ridge; on the East it ceases. Here, on a level with the ancient crater floor, one may stand where once a thousand-foot rampart stood, and may see, outspread at one's feet, its far-flung ruins. Just as some Titanic rubbish cart had here tipped its contents seawards, the wreckage of the mountain top stretches in a vast inclined plane from the crater lip to the Pacific breakers, four miles away and as many thousand feet below.

One may walk—but warily—about this crater floor. It is pierced by several small steaming pits and a series of parallel rifts containing solfataras. Here and there swelling mounds may be noticed. They are fervid earth bubbles, whose filmy crust it would be easier to break through than to escape from. Eloquent beyond words, however, are the glistening deposits of brine which encrust the slopes of the inner cone. The explosion which sent the crest of the mountain hurtling seawards was caused by steam derived from the sea. And the sea, appropriately enough, has set its mark likewise upon its successor.

The terminal port on the main island opposite Hakodate is Aomori. The traveler journeying from it Southwards to Tokyo, a distance of 450 miles, will pass en route two of the most remarkable of Japan's ringed mountains. From Morioka, about halfway, the giant mass of Ganjusan looms grandly in the West. This is a peak at which the most casual visitor will look twice, for it attains its 6,800 feet of height by a series of joints rising one out of the other, like those of a telescope. A similar formation may be seen both on Asama, in central Japan, where the crater which has been the scene of so many violent outbreaks in recent years is the third in the history of the mountain; and on Oshima (Vries Island) off Tokyo Bay, where there are two concentric craters and the ruins of a third. In the case of Ganjusan, four cones have been built up, one upon the other; but the uppermost of them, having been breached in the last eruption, does not show above the third rim. As each successive cone is deeper than the one below it, the climb becomes extremely arduous.

On the side of the shortest ascent chains and hooks have been fixed to assist pilgrims intending to view sunrise from the summit shrine. Some idea of the proportions of the cone as a whole may be gathered from the fact that the crater at the summit has a diameter of half a mile.

In the extreme North of Honshu is a mountain which, by reason of its ample equipment of "hells" and solfataras, was named by the aboriginal Ainus "the Mountain of Dread." The name might fitly have been transferred in 1888 to Bandaisan. From a mountain which has abundant and unmistakable evidence of its dangerous character one knows what to expect; but what are we to say of a mountain which breaks out with sudden and fearful violence after a thousand years of silence? Bandaisan is a fine example of the doubly-breached volcano. Viewed from the shores of Lake Inawashiro, at its foot, it presents the appearance of a group of peaks. The lowest and nearest of these is the end of a crater ring of horseshoe shape and of unusual depth. The highest is O-Bandai (Great Bandai), in the middle of the nearer side of the horseshoe; the third, but little lower, marks the middle part of the further side. Between these two, at the bend of the horseshoe, stood a fourth peak; but this peak has been destroyed, and the valley beyond flooded with its ruins. The first breach, corresponding to the open end of the horseshoe, was made in 817 A.D. The second, at the bend of the horseshoe, was made in 1888. And throughout this long interval the mountain gave not a hint of its terrible powers.

In the course of this thousand years the floor of the ancient crater had become overgrown; its pines and scrub oaks were reflected in pleasant pools. Now one may look from the torn summit of O-Bandai into a sombre abyss a thousand feet deep, with never a blade of grass. To the left lies the new great breach, a quarter of a mile in width, and steaming from a hundred vents. From it for at least two miles runs a double row of immense red cliffs. For not only was the ring wall blown away, but the side of the mountain was torn up as by a mighty plough, and 1,500 million cubic yards of earth and rocks were hurled into the valley below. It was Komagatake over again on a larger scale. And the agent of destruction was the same—accumulated steam under immense pressure. In the case of the Hokkaido mountain, the water which gave rise to the steam came from the sea. In the case of Bandai it came from the lake of Inawashiro, at the mountain's foot. But this very lake owes its existence to the activities of the volcano, for it occupies a depression which has been produced by subsidence in consequence of the removal of material from beneath the surface. Therefore, it may be said that in making the lake, Bandaisan forged an instrument for its own destruction. But this, as Mr. Pickwick would have remarked, is "not an uncommon occurrence" with the volcanic mountain.

## THE DISAPPOINTED TENDERFOOT

He reached the West in a palace car, where the writers tell us the cowboys are,  
With the redskin bold, and the centipede, and the rattlesnake and the loco weed.  
He looked around for the Buckskin Joe and the things he'd seen in the Wild West show—  
The cowgirls gay and the broncos wild and the painted face of an injun child;  
He listened close for the fierce warwhoop, and his pent-up spirits began to droop,  
And he wondered then if the hills and nooks held none of the sights of the story books.

He'd hoped he would see the marshal pot some bold, bad man with a pistol shot,  
And entered a low saloon by chance, where the tenderfoot is supposed to dance  
While the cowboy shoots at his boot-heels there and the smoke of powder begrimes the air;  
But all was quiet as if he'd strayed to that silent spot where the dead are laid;  
Not even a faro game was seen, and no one flouted the long, long green.  
'Twas a blow for him who had come 'in quest of a touch of the real Wild, Woolly West.

He vainly sought for a bad cayuse and the swirl and swish of the flying noose,  
And the cowboy's yell as he roped a steer, but nothing of this fell on his ear.  
Not even a wide-brimmed hat he spied, but derbys flourished on every side;  
And the spurs and chaps and the flannel shirts, the high-heeled boots and the guns and quirts,  
The cowboy saddles and silver bits and fancy bridles and swell outfits  
He'd read about in the novels grim, were not on hand for the likes of him.

He peered about for the stage coach old and the miner-man with his bag of gold,  
And the burro train with its pack loads, which he'd read they tie with the diamond hitch.  
The rattler's whirr and the coyote's wail he'er sounded out as he hit the trail,  
And no one knew of the branding bee nor a steer roundup that he longed to see;  
But the oldest settler named Six-Gun Slim rolled a cigarette and remarked to him:  
"The West hez gone to the East, my son, and it's only in tents sich things is done!"

—E. A. Brininstool.

## Cut-Flower Preservation

All lovers of flowers have at times known regret when they have seen beautiful cut blooms wilt after a few hours, or a couple of days, in a vase. How often, too, have these devotees been disappointed at the results attained by such means as the use of charcoal in the water, clipping the stems daily, changing the water frequently, not changing it at all, or the use of warm water?

And now, after three years of painstaking research, two eminent French professors have announced that the best material for prolonging the bloom and freshness of cut flowers is sugar.

This does not strike one as a great deal by way of result from three years' labor, but it really means more than the reader will readily realize, until she calls to mind that the business in cut flowers in England alone runs into two million pounds sterling a year.

While the discovery that sugar is the best all-round preservative for cut flowers is the most important result of these labors, there are many details brought out almost equally valuable.

For instance, there was one fact established that the time a flower will retain its freshness will be in proportion to the amount of stem in the water. The nearer the bloom is to the water, the longer it will last.

It was discovered, too, that flowers do not all respond to the same treatment to the same degree or in the same way. With all the flowers tried, except one, the matter of changing water had little or no effect.

The exception was the forget-me-not, which lasted four days longer in water changed daily than in unchanged water.

Again, some flowers, and particularly lilies, lilac, and sweet peas, do better in fresh water

than in a sugar solution. Marguerites, chrysanthemums, and tulips do about as well in one as in the other. However, the great majority of flowers are benefited by sugar, and with some varieties their life is doubled, and even trebled, by its use.

But care must be taken to employ the right strength of solution. Too much sugar, or too little, may be harmful instead of beneficial.

According to the eminent professors already mentioned, the solution that benefits varies from two to twenty per cent according to the species. Even varieties of the same species may require different treatment. With fifteen varieties of carnations tested, a fifteen per cent sugar solution proved helpful; with forty-five varieties of roses from seven to ten per cent was found to be the best degree of strength. Five per cent was sufficient for some roses, but with most this solution proved less efficacious than pure water.

It was also established by these investigators that a sugar solution will cause buds to open quickly, and especially those of roses and orchids.

With lilies it was discovered that a sugar solution alone injured them, while under the influence of a combination of sulphate of manganese, one to ten thousand, in a twelve per cent sugar concentration, they were greatly benefited, the flowerets increasing in size, becoming a deeper red, and retaining their freshness splendidly.

Other materials that, in certain proportions, were found to prolong the life of cut flowers were chloral, limewater, etherized water, potash, nitrate of potash, sulphate of potash, phosphate of potash, phosphate of ammonia, chloride of calcium, glycerine, and alcohol.

## IN THE AIR

Whir-ri! Let her go! Hold off! Away!  
She scuds out like a lizard from a stone!  
Then—just as, by soft breezes blown  
On Autumn day,  
The wads of thistle run and float—  
She lifts: I am alone,  
The fronting earth bends back from me,  
So evenly, so suddenly  
It is as if a giant smote  
Hard on its verge—  
And in a hurrying green the fields and foliage merge.

The wind is crashed asunder, surges, screams;  
Behind me is a rushing, boiling roar;  
I dip, and wheel, and sweep, and soar;  
All heaven seems  
To fall about me like a star,  
In vastness evermore.  
And I am strangely still; for I  
Am hung within the moving sky  
While all else yields to change: afar,  
Deep miles below,  
A little, huddling world is gilding very slow.

Glory and freedom through my soul are driven;  
I roam the kingdoms of uncharted space;  
And, last, in numbness turn my face  
Down out of heaven;  
The dark earth rushes up at me,  
Then in a mighty race  
Dives on beneath the flattening swoop;  
The fields pour by, a frenzied troop—  
The ground's light tremble suddenly!  
The lizard's dart!  
And all the realms of space lie dwindled and apart.  
—R. Gorell Barnes, in The Westminster Gazette.

In a lecture at Sheffield, Professor J. O. Arnold stated that, though the big naval guns take about seven months to build, and cost perhaps about £30,000, their average life was eight seconds. The gun is capable of firing about two hundred rounds, when erosion so attacks the gun tube as to render the firing inaccurate. You fire two hundred rounds of shell, and the time that each shell is in the gun is .04 of a second. That works out that the actual working life of each of these guns is about eight seconds.



# Correcting the Incurable--The New York Juvenile Asylum

**C**HARLES D. Hilles contributes to The World's Work the following article concerning a successful private effort to deal with the question of the apparently incorrigible:

The New York Juvenile Asylum is a private institution that is performing a public duty. It is one of the many institutions of New York City for the correction and training of incorrigible boys from the streets. Its methods, however, have been tested and have been found good.

At its foundation, two thirds of a century ago, the New York Juvenile Asylum was non-sectarian and co-educational; but, with the establishment of similar schools for girls alone and of schools for the Jewish children and for the Roman Catholic children, its scope was restricted to the care of boys of Protestant parentage or of parents without distinct religious preference.

For a very long time all the vagrant and delinquent children who became wards of the city were sent to prisons in which adult offenders of both sexes were confined. They lived in idleness and were under degrading tutelage; so that it was inevitable that society, which for the time being was protected from their petty depredations, was preparing them for lives of crime. It was to correct this shameful and vicious system that the New York Juvenile Asylum was established. Corrections were made, and we are still endeavoring to work out a better plan of life for the boys who come under our care.

From the streets of New York City has been gathered together an army of 24,000 children who have started to travel the wrong road of life. The majority of these children, however, are merely vicariously delinquent. They have been denied fair birth, kind surroundings and helpful opportunities. It is not a slander upon New York to say that a further injustice is being visited upon these children by their legal guardian—the city—by its niggardliness in providing funds enough to give them the training they need.

The more hopeful view of this situation is that the old-time methods of dealing with the delinquent child have been abandoned forever. We are making progress every day, and, in some respects at least, New York is pointing the way to all the world in dealing with its youthful unfortunates. But we shall not have discharged our duty until schools of the highest standard are maintained in every public institution for children. Obviously, these children are more difficult to manage than those who are amenable to the ordinary methods of restraint; yet we are just beginning to realize that proper results cannot be obtained with them without the expenditure of at least as much money as is spent upon every child in the public schools of any great city.

My own interest in the so-called delinquent child has been with me always. First, as superintendent of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and later, as president of that organization, I have made a study of the boy who has been pushed out into the world and left like a ship at sea without chart, without helm and without rudder.

Right here let me say that in the 24,000 children who, by too many people, are regarded as youthful criminals, we have an asset that justifies the expenditure of every dollar that can be invested in their future. The majority of these children are little better or little worse than the average child. They are, to be sure, poorly nurtured mentally, morally and physically, but the harm that has been done them can be remedied. Their trouble is not functional, and, to use a phrase of their own, they will make good if a chance be given to them. Our own experience proves this. Of the boys who come back to New York from our institution, 72 per cent, according to records, make a fair success of life. Of those that have been sent by us to homes in the West, 90 per cent "make good." I doubt whether a much better percentage can be shown by the children whose early years are spent with those who give to them every care and thought.

In its earlier years the New York Juvenile Asylum was located in cramped quarters in one of the very narrow and busy streets of lower New York. Its architecture and its routine were suggestive of a prison. Upon its removal farther up-town it had the atmosphere of a school. Since then it has twice been removed to place it beyond the confines of the advancing city. A few years ago it went up the Hudson about twenty miles to Dobbs Ferry. There on the highlands known as Echo Hills, on a tract of 290 acres, the institution lost all its traditional appearance and became a model community, known as the Children's Village.

In this "village" are thirty comfortable homes, each of which accommodates a group or a family of about twenty boys. There are from 550 to 600 boys in the village, and if we could properly care for them there would be twice that number. In half the homes in

the Children's Village is a house mother, and in the other half a house father and a house mother. Four of the cottages are provided with individual sleeping rooms. These are for the older boys and are "honor" cottages, it being understood that a boy who, because of his good record, is entitled to special consideration receives the distinction and privacy of his own room. Each of the other cottages has two dormitories. In each cottage there is a living room, a dining room, a kitchen and in the basement a recreation room.

A modern schoolhouse is one of the special advantages of the Children's Village. In it a school of letters is conducted by a capable principal and a corps of licensed teachers. The text books and curriculum are identical with those used in the schools of New York City, and the school work is conducted under the supervision of the Board of Education of New York City.

There are also numerous shops in the village, in which the boys are taught such trades as carpentering, tinning, electrical installation, painting, tailoring, plumbing, telegraphy, printing, wood carving and mechanical drawing.

The buildings are scattered over forty acres, and are heated from a general power house in which electric power and electric light are also generated. There is a steam laundry in this power building, and in it also are located a general bakery and a general kitchen in which the food served to the boys in the cottages is prepared.

The boys are taught intensive farming, and hundreds of them work individual gardens. A great majority of the boys who are sent to the Children's Village take an immediate and lasting interest in their gardens. They vie with one another in producing results. Last year the garden truck brought to maturity by our boys had a market value of at least \$10,000.

There is a big athletic field and a spacious green in the centre of the Children's Village. There the boys have their fill of play. The baseball league of the Children's Village works out its season's schedule with as much care as does either of the big baseball leagues. The games are stubbornly but fairly fought, every cottage having its representative club. They quickly learn that the best way to play baseball is the fair way, and at the end of the season every boy who has had a baseball in his fingers has learned much of the proper rules that must govern in the greater game—life. It is merely incidental that the cottage which wins the baseball cup prizes it almost beyond measure during the winter while it remains in its possession.

Just at the entrance to the Village a House of Reception is provided, in which the boys are quarantined for the first twenty days of

their stay, to prevent the possible introduction of an epidemic.

The old system of exposing the children to the moral malaria of the prison—indeed, of immersing them in the slime that stains the soul for life—was one of utter abandonment. The later method of having them huddled within four depressing walls deprived the children of their natural buoyancy and was depressing alike to them and to their attendants. But by our modern methods we give to the children the comforts of home, the educational advantages of the public school, rudimentary trades teaching, time and a place in which to play and the companionship of teachers and matrons who mark their perils and point out their proper paths.

Very few of our boys need to be fitted for the scholastic life. It is most important to assist them to choose a trade which shall hold their interest and later be remunerative, so that when they leave the school their choice of employment shall not be accidental, and that they shall not forever be square pegs in round holes.

It requires patience to develop the "bent" of a boy who is aimless and listless and inclined toward lawlessness, particularly if he has drifted so long a time that he prefers not to have a definite aim. This can be accomplished only by painstaking observation, and in order that every child may be closely observed there must be individual treatment—personal touch.

That is the key to the situation. In a great barrack, where hundreds of boys are in dormitories and in walled playgrounds, very few of them are on terms of intimacy with members of the staff; but where, as with us, the groups are small—twenty, or even less—the house father and mother know the individuals, know their parents and friends if there are any, know their little problems and their preferences and take an interest in the boy's outlook upon life. The first concern of the management of the Asylum is to know that a boy is physically fit. We have proof of the statement that an average of two of every three boys who come to us from the streets of New York City are victims of malnutrition. That condition may have resulted from impure food, an inadequate supply of food or from irregular habits. When it is acute it is a distinct impairment. It may often be traced to bad teeth, which make painful the proper grinding of the food, and thus impose a burden on the digestive organs. Almost every boy who is sent to such a school as ours must be turned over to the dentist.

Trachoma, conjunctivitis and contagious diseases are not infrequent. I have seen more than 100 such cases isolated in congested institutions in New York City. They are quickly and permanently cured at the Children's Village while the boys are in quarantine.

## After the Examination

I am an examiner. To be more precise, I am a corrector of examination papers; and my soul and body are kept intact thanks to the innumerable institutions which exist for the purpose of pumping knowledge into the heads of small, and usually unwilling, boys.

Such institutions have existed for many, many years. Hence we must all remember from painful experience that, at alarmingly frequent intervals, the powers that be endeavor to extract the knowledge pumped.

Questions are asked. These questions have to be answered on paper. And I, for my sins, have to read and judge the merits—if they exist—of many of these answers.

It is monotonous and dreary work, stale and unprofitable. Yet, like all tragedy, it is relieved now and then by comedy. So I endeavor to forget the former, and to have the latter always before me.

In fact, I keep a book, a large ledger, in which I enter faithfully all the humor that comes my way. Let me open it at random, close my eyes, and then, on the "dickery, dickery dock" principle, see if my finger will alight upon a gem.

Ah! "The tropic of cancer is a painful, incurable disease." That comes in the geography section. So does the following: "The Mediterranean and the Red Sea are connected by the Sewage Canal."

The geography section, by the way, is one of the biggest in my book. It is second, in fact, only to the history section, which is an easy first.

Nor, perhaps, is this greatly to be wondered at. After all, the names and events which figure prominently in history are familiar to everyone; not until the question of placing them arises do difficulties begin.

"James I," a small boy once informed me, "claimed the throne of England through his grandmother, because he had no father." But I wasn't hard on that lad. All said and done,

James did inherit the throne through his mother. Nor was I very severe with the boy who wrote, "Monarchy is the state in which a man has but one wife." Monarchy and monogamy—well, they both begin with M.

My challenge cup for historical imagination is held by the author of the following: "Romulus and Remus were a couple of Siamese twins who made Rome howl." For a long while the cup was held by the boy who wrote: "Joan of Arc was the wife of Noah." But I think you will admit he was easily beaten by the author of "Romulus and Remus, though sometimes I am inclined to think that this should get the prize."

"Julius Caesar had a cadaverous appetite, and before he died he ate two brutes." Oh, shades of Shakespeare!

Personally, I shall always have an ungrudging admiration for the boy who solemnly declared: "The barons made King John sing Magna Charta." John certainly deserved that punishment. Have you ever tried to read the document?

In my scientific section I have many treasures. Here are a few of them: "In the London parks the law of gravity is twelve miles an hour." "Gastronomy is the study of the stars and heavenly lights." (I've often wondered if the boy's father told him that after some civic banquet.)

"Quinine is the bark of a tree; canine is the bark of a dog." Or, writes another embryo Treves, "The appendix is a part of a book for which nobody has ever yet discovered a use."

An Irishman and a Frenchman were disputing over the nationality of a friend of theirs.

"I say," said the Frenchman, "that he was born in France; therefore he is a Frenchman." "Not at all," said Pat. "Begorra, if a cat should have kittens in the oven, would you call them biscuits?"

We teach the boys to know and admire Nature and to study the stars and the birds and the growing things. The stress of the city streets has been their undoing. Their nerves need to be soothed. They acquire familiarity with Nature's patient processes. They cultivate flowers and vegetables; raise chickens and pigs and sheep; and gather fruit and nuts.

One point of advantage (that we have in the cottage type of institution as contrasted with the congested type) is the opportunity to extend the classification by having thirty cottages, to each of which we may assign a distinct class or group. This also makes it possible for us to teach and enforce property rights. We know that boys who have come to us with no distinct idea that thievery is essentially wrong quickly grow into a knowledge of the meaning of "thine" and "mine."

Primarily our purpose is to protect society temporarily from the mischievous or malevolent tendencies of these boys to lay waste or lay hold upon the property of others. Society has long since ceased to be vindictive with the unruly children of this class. Our reformatories now are not punitive places, and that man is not a silly sentimentalist who demands that this by-product of our civilization shall not be abandoned and permitted to become a menace, but that it shall be conserved and transformed into an asset.

Many of the children who are now citizens of our village are of anonymous parentage. The parents of many others are suffering the billows of fate without dependence save the mercy of God. Now, though we cannot make the idle parents industrious, the thriftless provident, the drunken sober, and though we cannot extirpate the evils which are the outgrowth of individual life, we can lay the axe at the root of this evil, so far as these children are concerned, by giving them practical instruction, by teaching them to direct and utilize their powers, and by implanting in them a respect for the decent things in life. We must take these unfortunates while they are in the formative period and put into their lives something that was not supplied in their so-called homes; make them healthful, encourage and train them to do what their talents indicate they are fit to do.

What we are trying to do at the Children's Village of the New York Juvenile Asylum—and we are meeting with a large measure of success—is to accept the guardianship imposed by the courts, and, after a term of marking time, to make of the children who come to us self-respecting and self-supporting citizens.

Generous minded men and women have supplied the plant which we operate. The city does not provide either land or equipment. It assumes in theory the cost of the maintenance and education of the children, which, through its courts, it sends to us. It covenanted to pay a sum that should approximate the actual outlay for maintenance. Yet it falls far below its promise and its duty. The actual cost to the City of New York for the education of every one of these delinquent children is only slightly more than \$13.50 a year. Yet the same city in its public schools spends upon every more favored child \$47.19 a year. New York City, I am sorry to say, does not do as well by its delinquent children as other cities and states do. The average expenditure by New York City last year on each of its delinquent wards was less than \$144, whereas the average cost for the same period in thirty-three American institutions for delinquent and dependent children was \$234.

It our own institution, however, we manage to do fairly well under this handicap. During the last four years there has not been one death in the Children's Village. About our institution are no confining walls. Bars do not fill the windows in our cottages. Our boys in effect are unrestrained. Yet during 1913 only nine boys made their escape from the Village. Five of these boys made their way into the West and there found good homes for themselves. Every one of these five wrote and told us of his experiences and of his whereabouts. In the circumstances we deemed it wise to leave them undisturbed.

It would be entirely impossible for me to give scores of illustrations showing how our boys go out into the world and make successes for themselves. A recent Governor of Alaska spent four years in our institution. By the narrow margin of four votes one of our boys missed the nomination for Governor of Illinois in a convention that was held by one of the two leading political parties. This year a "graduate" from the Children's Village is literally fighting his way through one of the great institutions of learning in the East. He has a scholarship, and yet every dollar that he spends for food, for clothing, for books, and in fact, for everything, he must earn for himself.

Our boys in the Children's Village are 550 of the 24,000 of New York's delinquents. It is mathematically possible to demonstrate that the money spent for the regeneration of these lives is well spent.



# Tricks Employed in Motion Pictures

**T**HE secret of most "parlor magic" is rapid motion. That is why the "trick photograph," although not unknown before the days of the "movies," has been flourishing like a green bay-tree since the motion of the image on the screen gave it additional opportunities to get in its amusing work. We see daily in the moving picture shows dozens of things that we know did not happen, and could not happen; but how they came to be so realistically portrayed passes the knowledge of most of us. A writer warns us that other secrets still are so carefully guarded that none may know them, so that no reader need fear that all illusion will be stripped from the picture play by the explanations.

## THREE METHODS

In a general way there are three methods of obtaining illusions by means of the camera; first, by periodically starting and stopping the camera in such a way that certain acts are performed by the players of the objects being filmed during the time that the camera is stopped; secondly, by reversing the routine on certain portions of the film in relation to the remaining portions of the same film; and thirdly, by making two or more superimposed impressions on a single film.

To be sure, every film manufacturer has his own peculiar methods of taking trick pictures, and almost every director in the employ of every manufacturer, but practically all of them depend primarily upon one of the three methods mentioned above, or upon the use of faked scenery and dummy figures.

Films in which toy animals, tiny jointed dolls, or animated cartoons are shown furnish the best examples of the first class of trick work mentioned, for in these views "stop" pictures

are used almost exclusively. Tools are made to perform their functions apparently without human aid, and the toy animals go through a regular circus performance, the position of whatever tool or animal is used being changed a fraction of an inch while the shutter of the camera is closed, so that in the succeeding picture it is clearly observed to have moved. Combining a whole series of such views one obtains action of a most surprising sort.

A film called "The Magic Coffee Pot," popular some years ago, is an excellent example of the method used. Cords or strings of infinite fineness were attached to the coffee pot, and a man with elaborate carefulness moved the pot a fraction of an inch at a time, a picture being taken between each minute movement of the strings. In the finished picture the magic coffee pot appeared to raise itself slowly from an upright position on the table and tip itself over the coffee cup, when a stream of coffee ran from its mouth into the cup. Once the cup was filled the pot slowly righted itself and sank back into its original position. Lumps of sugar then chased themselves across the table, climbed up the side of the coffee cup and tumbled in. The sugar was operated in a similar manner and each minute movement was filmed, one picture at a time.

## USE OF DUMMIES

The method by which dummies are substituted for the real players in some hair-raising scenes is practically the same. The players carry out the action called for by the scenario until the climax is reached, when the director calls "Hold it!" and all the players stand rigidly in position without moving a muscle. Then a dummy, constructed to resemble exactly some living player, is substituted for the living man,

and when the camera is again started the audience is fooled into thinking that it is still looking at the living player. The dummy is then thrown over the cliff, drops from a lofty height, or is run over by an automobile, and the instant the apparently impossible feat is accomplished the director again calls "Hold it!" and the real player again takes his place in the picture, arranging his body to correspond exactly with the position of the dummy. The camera is then started again and the action proceeds as usual, though probably three out of every four persons in the audience are astonished at the death-defying deeds of the photo player.

It must not be imagined that players never take their lives in their hands, or never perform the feats they are supposed to accomplish in the pictures, for almost every day one reads of some player being really hurt while attempting some unusually hazardous piece of "business." But, as a rule, when one sees an apparently impossible action on the screen, it is pretty safe to assume that you have been fooled by a dummy, for so cleverly are these dummies constructed, and so quick is the substitution, that even the man who looks at pictures several hours each day is often deceived into thinking that a real player has risked his life to make a sensation.

The second type of picture mentioned—that in which the usual routine of things is reversed—is best illustrated by the films in which smoke floats down a chimney, divers come flying out of the surf and land on a dock, running backwards out of the picture, or objects leap from the floor to a table. This type of picture is usually made by either a reversing crank on the camera being used, or by turning the camera upside down, though in some stu-

dios it is accomplished by a special printing machine, which feeds the negative film in a direction opposite to that of the positive during the process of printing, so that the relation of one portion of the film is reversed in regard to the portion which immediately precedes it.

## GHOST SCENES

In the third type of trick picture, superimposed impressions are made on the same strip of film, as in the so-called "ghost" or "vision" scenes, in which a character seats himself before a fireplace and dreams of some incident in his past life. Such pictures are obtained, as a rule, by printing with two negatives on a single strip of positive film.

Two separate scenes are really taken by the camera, one being the large scene in which the characters are appearing when they see the ghost or vision, and the other showing only the ghost or vision itself. When the last scene is printed against the dark background of the first scene it appears on the screen as a thin, vaporous impression that strongly suggests the ordinary idea of a "ghost," and owing to the fact that the furnishings of the room shown in the first scene, or the outdoor background against which it was taken, shows dimly through the outlines of the ghost, as if it were transparent, is the illusion heightened.

Substitution of small scale models for the actual subject has been followed in ordinary photography and in the making of novelty post cards, etc., for so long that its application to the motion picture need scarcely be discussed.

Here again it is well to say that more and more frequently the real thing is being shown instead of the small scale substitute, for the film manufacturer is becoming a realist in every sense of the word.

## ELEVATING THE RUSSIAN PEASANT

From time immemorial, until Mr. Stolypin's revolution of the Russian system of peasant culture, the prevailing method of distributing peasants' holdings was this: The land of the village was divided into long strips, so narrow that often—especially in Poland—there was not room to turn a plough around. They would be, perhaps, half a mile, or even a mile long, and a chain-wide, or less, set side by side, and each cultivated by one peasant family. These strips would be grouped, perhaps, on three sides of the village. Some, however, were as much as seven miles away from the occupier's dwelling.

A peasant with the average holding of thirty acres would have several of these strips in various parts of the village territory. His method of cultivation, in these circumstances, was such as might be summed up in the classic phrase: "When father turns, we all turn." The crop decided on by the senior man of the village would have to be sown by all. Needless to say, the sowing and reaping by individuals of long narrow patches—a feudal relic, traces of which are still to be found in England—was about as inconvenient a way as could be found.

There arose reformers, who said: "Why not cultivate all the holdings as one and pool the profit?" M. Stolypin, scenting Socialism where we should only scent co-operation, determined to nip this proposal in the bud, and promptly amended the laws and customs of the village holdings, consolidating each peasant's series of strips into one acre of rectangular or other convenient shape.

The change, which obviously gave the more up-to-date of the Russian peasants some scope for initiative, also, by reducing the amount of toil, made it possible for the small farmer to cultivate his land with more care. The result will certainly be that the yield per acre of Russian cereals, which for years was lower than it should be, will rise considerably. This is shown by the fact that in the Baltic province, where the strip system never existed, where the standard of education and technique is higher, and where longer periods of crop rotation obtain, the yield per acre is far larger than in the "Black Land" in the centre, the richest land in the world.

Another part of the same Government land policy transferred the ownership of village lands from the local community to the peasant personally. As a third great step toward the development of agriculture, the Peasant Land Bank was established. This bank enables the small farmer to raise on mortgage three-quarters of the value of his land and buildings. It is making a yeoman of Ivan.—London Express.

The head of a large business house bought a number of those "Do It Now" signs and hung them up around his offices. They were effective beyond expectation, and yet it can hardly be said that they worked well.

When, after the first few days, the business man counted up the results he found that the cashier had bolted with £5,000, the head book-keeper had eloped with the typist, three clerks had asked for a rise in salary, and the office boy had set out to become a highwayman.

# The Future of Radium

**R**ADIUM is the most costly substance that has ever been sold in commerce. The prices quoted for the different salts range from £1,000 to £2,000 a grain. For £100,000 one could only purchase a teaspoonful in the form of a whitish powder looking not unlike table salt by daylight, but glowing in the dark with a wonderfully beautiful indigo light.

The high price is certainly due in part to the present demand, but production is so slow and costly that, though the course of a few years may reduce the price, the fall will not be great. When radium was first offered for sale it was being extracted from pitchblende residue, from which uranium had already been removed for its own market. An average price then was £5 a milligramme, which may be taken as a measure of the cost of extraction. When the demand increased new mining operations became necessary, and as radium forms only one five-millionth part of the ore, which is more than half composed of uranium oxide, there was soon an enormous excess of the latter accumulated, and in consequence the mining costs had to be met by increasing the price of radium. It has been announced that the old processes used in extraction have recently been improved upon.

## THE RICHEST MINES

The total amount of radium which has been separated up to the present time, if added together, cannot be more than an ounce. Pitchblende, the chief ore, is found in small quantities in various places, but the most productive mines are at St. Joachimsthal, in Austria, and in Cornwall. The Cornwall mines are being developed by two companies, part of the ore being worked up at Limehouse and part in France. It has been said that these mines may yet prove the richest source of radium in the world. Another ore, called autunite, has been successfully worked at Guarda, in Portugal. And, as a consequence of the high prices, extensive beds of carnotite, a low grade but easily worked ore found in Colorado, are being developed at Denver, Pittsburg, and other places in North America. Carnotite also occurs in Australia. Radium is always found in uranium in the practically definite proportion of one part in three million, so it is sufficient for the radium prospector to demonstrate the presence of uranium. It is interesting to hear that the lavas of Vesuvius show traces of radio-activity, which increase with each eruption. Sir E. Rutherford has calculated that the total amount in the earth's crust is of the order of five hundred tons, but nearly all of this is so diffusely scattered that it cannot possibly be separated. It is on uranium ores that the world must depend for the supply.

## FUTURE OF RADIUM

Knowing that radium forms from uranium, one might suppose it possible to hurry up its growth; but the most exhaustive experiments, using every force known, from the heat of the

electric furnace to the cold of liquid air, have failed to alter the rate of formation in the slightest degree. The process of growth is so slow that for uranium to decay to half its weight in the first phase of radium formation takes five thousand million years.

## RADIUM INSTITUTES

As the therapeutic possibilities of radium have become recognized, there has developed a general movement to secure as much as possible for the fight against disease. Larger hospitals everywhere are trying to provide for their own requirements, and, although considerable efforts have been made in London, Germany is just now far in advance of England in this respect. Special institutes must be formed to act as distributing centres for those not in the reach of the hospitals. Here radium will be stored, and only the emanation used for charging tubes and appliances sent out, thus obviating the risk of losing the radium itself by accident or theft. Radium is the only substance whose emanation forms an active deposit lasting sufficiently long for practical purposes. In America a National Radium Institute has just been formed in Baltimore, and in connection with it twenty-seven claims of land rich in carnotite have been secured through the Bureau of Mines. All the radium extracted is to be reserved for research and treatment of patients with cancer. Prof. Soddy states in a recent article that the question of supply will soon be regarded everywhere as one of national importance, and that large quantities, kept working night and day, will be required at all populous centres to meet the impending development. At present the Radium Institute in London, with its total of about four grammes, has the best equipment in the world.

As the problems of radio-activity have been investigated, many branches of the sciences have shared in the advantage of new lines of thought suggested or supported by the discoveries. A law of the "Conservation of Radio-activity" has been proved to exist, and this has acted as a guide to thought in many problems. The age of the world is now held to be much greater than the older writers thought, for radio-active elements have reached a state of equilibrium, which could only have become established in many millions of years. The heat of the earth's crust can be explained as coming, not from a vast internal centre, but from diffusely separated disintegrating elements. And our expectation of the life of the sun has increased enormously since the time when chemical combustion was believed to be the source of its heat, for a given weight of radium in its complete decay supplies two hundred thousand times more heat than the same weight of coal.

## SOURCE OF RADIUM'S ENERGY

What is the source of the tremendous energy given out by radium? Physicists have concluded that it is merely the unlocking of the energy which is stored by Nature in all forms of matter. Radium, therefore, stands out from the other elements only because in it

the change is geologically a rapid one—sufficiently rapid for human observation. The corpuscular theory of matter supposes all atoms to be composed of electrons in rapid motion about a centre, analogous on an infinitesimal scale to the solar system. Each such system has inherent energy of its own due to its motion, the number of electrons present probably being constant for each element. In time some of the energy is spent, and the velocity slows down; with the result that part of the atoms—an "alpha particle"—flies off, and the remainder undergoes re-arrangement to form a new element. Thus has been realized the transmutation of elements. But though the scientist has watched and measured these transformations, he has not been able to make any one of them take place more quickly or more slowly.

## WEST OF ENGLAND SPEECH

The following verses are chosen from amongst Bernard Moore's poems, "Cornish Catches," as they bring out the ring of the true Cornish speech in a very felicitous manner.

There baint no fishing in the bay,  
The boats be moored 'longside the kay  
With sails reefed in an' stowed away,  
An' all so calm an' still  
Except the ripple of the tide  
An' gulls awheelin' up 'longside  
The Cliffs, to where the church do bide  
Atop the Flagstaff 'hill.

Above the slip where boats be moored  
The cottage doors be set abroad,  
An' singin' voices praise the Lord  
For mercies which endure;  
An' happy childer in the street,  
Dressed up so vitty, clane and neat,  
Puts somethin' in the music sweet  
It didn' had before.

## "FIT" AT FORTY

Experience has shown that mental activity in man has reached its greatest heights between the age of forty and fifty. Some of the world's greatest masterpieces in literature, music, and art have been achieved by men bordering on the half-century.

Physically, however, according to Sir Ernest Shackleton, "under thirty a man, no matter how keen and nippy, is still a man in the making. By thirty he has matured. Between thirty and forty he is at his best."

"I do not say," continues Sir Ernest, "that a man of twenty-six or twenty-seven may not have the physical endurance of older men; but, taking it all round, I think thirty and onwards is the best age. There have been cases of men of older age, such as Peary, who was about fifty-three when he did his last expedition; and Professor David, who made the journey to the Magnetic Pole in my last expedition, and climbed Mount Erebus—two of the hardest possible journeys in the Antarctic regions."

Sir Ernest himself is thirty-nine years of age, but with his mode of life he will probably remain, physically, thirty-nine for many years to come.



# The Winter Amusements of Norway

**W**INTER sports in Norway are the amusement of the people. They might really be called democratic if the word were not habitually used to denote something disagreeable and unpopular. For there is hardly a man or woman in Norway under middle age, except the infirm, who does not spend most of his or her spare time struggling with the laws of gravity in the winter months. And there are five of these winter months at the very least, even at sea level; higher up they have never been counted, but enthusiasts take "a busman's holiday" by holding an annual ski-jumping competition on Midsummer's Day somewhere in the mountains near Finse.

The strange thing is that the cult for winter sport is not much older in Norway than elsewhere. Boys have presumably always tried to slide down slopes somehow, and the more leisurely used to do a little skating, but, forty years ago, it was not considered genteel to run on ski. If you wished to progress from one place to another a sleigh was the proper means of conveyance; ski were for the peasant. Since that time skating has gone completely out of fashion. The fact that there are only two rinks in the whole neighborhood of Christiania is proof of the small number of Norwegians who care for skating. Who it was who first introduced town-dwelling Norwegians to the pleasures of ski-ing will probably always remain a mystery. Many a man is pointed out as the original pioneer of the movement; in fact, it is hardly too much to say that it is impossible to mention in company any enthusiastic ski-runner over sixty without hearing someone say that he was the man who first showed the art to the people of Christiania. At any rate, honor is due to these pioneers even though their art has been developed almost out of recognition; for they rode down the hills like witches, firmly seated on a stout stick cut from their native woods. Some veterans are reported, even now to

practice their black and forbidden rites in secluded places, but such talk should be received with caution; it is too damaging to be repeated lightly.

## HOLIDAY-MAKERS IN CHRISTIANIA

It is in Christiania and its neighborhood that the popular nature of winter sports in Norway can best be observed. Lying far up the fjord and away from the softening influence of the Atlantic, the capital has the best winter climate to be found at sea level in the country. It is true that during some years the snow comes and goes at fairly rapid intervals in the town itself, but in the surrounding woods and hills it usually lies deep all the winter. This year there has been no thaw for a month, and, all through the Christmas holidays, every little hill in the gardens and every sloping road had its constant stream of children flowing and rolling down it. Some on toboggans, some on ski, and some on skates, these latter take the miniature jumps they meet with all the confidence of veteran ski-jumpers. Stones poking through the snow, constant changes of angle and pace do not seem to trouble them. If you have never tried to skate on a rough sloping surface you can scarcely realize the difficulties overcome.

On Sundays and holidays there is a general exodus from the town. An electric tram runs to Holmenkollen, about four miles off and seven hundred feet up in the great hilly forest of Nordmarken, which stretches for thirty miles to the North of the town. Into this wood the youthful population disappears in the morning, to emerge again in time for the 4 o'clock dinner in a more or less exhausted and happy condition. It is worth seeing the exodus on a bright Sunday. The trams are sent off as fast as they can be filled, and the long queue of waiting people stretches three hundred yards down the road. They all have either ski or toboggans. The latter are strong, light structures of ash, with iron-shod runners, upon

which the rider sits astride and steers with a pole fifteen feet long, which trails behind like a giant rudder. At a distance the poles of the waiting crowd look for all the world like the masts of a close-packed fishing fleet. The toboggans, the ski, and the poles are tied by straps to the outside of the tram, which wanders through the country like a huge porcupine.

We are rightly accustomed at home to speak of the good nature of an English crowd, but in no country have I seen large numbers of people, all anxious to be off, so quiet and orderly as the Christiania holiday-makers in winter. There is no pushing or hustling of any sort; the people move quietly on as the trams are filled, and the officials, whose only object in many countries seem to be to prevent passengers from availing themselves of the means of transit, work their hardest to cram the last pair of ski into any available crevice. On one Sunday this winter no fewer than ten thousand people were taken to Holmenkollen by the tram, and much more than that number must have left the town on foot, as the snow was good everywhere. This will give some idea of the scale upon which the population of the capital amuse themselves with winter sports.

## THE CORKSCREW RUN

The majority of the tobogganers in the —an old road which winds down from Frognerstøet for a couple of miles or so. It is an extraordinary sight to stand by the run on a fine Sunday in winter, especially when there has been no fresh snow for some time and the surface is principally black ice. Here there are no precautions taken for the safety either of the pedestrians or the performers. The former tramp up the road as best they can, while the latter pour down in a continuous cascade, hard on each other's heels and often two abreast. This happy-go-lucky style would not, of course, be possible if the heavy bobsleighs used in Switzerland were employed, but

even with the light Norwegian toboggans it appears simply miraculous that serious accidents are not common. I do not think the speed attained has ever been accurately timed, but I feel sure that the toboggans are often traveling at forty miles an hour in the straight parts of the road. Nor are toboggans and pedestrians the only occupants of the road. Ski-runners and boys on skates are mixed up with them, all traveling at different speeds and avoiding each other by fractions of an inch. Sometimes at one of the sharp banked-up corners a toboggan overturns or a ski-runner falls; in a trice he is joined by half-a-dozen others, and there is a heap of legs, arms, heads and bodies all inextricably mixed up with ski and toboggans. Not a word is spoken; indeed, I never heard a recrimination of any sort on the corkscrew. The corpses pick themselves quickly up and disappear with a shout of warning round the next bend. It is difficult to know which to admire most—the imperturbable good humor or the skill and nerve of these people. The snowy woods, the bright sun, and the tearing speed make up an extraordinarily exhilarating scene.—London Times.

The great song is always strange; its beauty is new; it comes to the ear as a surprise. There is not a familiar cadence in it; the musical phrase, once begun, is always completed unexpectedly; one's immediate anticipations are always being falsified. When a song repeatedly confirms the ear's prophecy, one may be sure that, whatever other qualities the music may possess, it certainly has nothing of that strangeness which is invariably associated with great work.—T. P.'s Weekly.

"What's your objection to strikes?" asked Mr. Rafferty. "Well," replied Mr. Dolan, "the way I feel about strikes is that if you're rich enough to be able to afford them you don't feel like taking the trouble."—Washington Star.

## The Beleaguered City

I have read, in some old marvelous tale,  
Some legend strange and vague,  
That a midnight host of spectres pale  
Beleaguered the walls of Prague.

Beside the Moldau's rushing stream,  
With the wan moon overhead,  
There stood, as in an awful dream,  
The army of the dead.

White as a sea-fog, landward bound,  
The spectral camp was seen,  
And, with a sorrowful, deep sound,  
The river flowed between.

No other voice nor sound was there,  
No drum, nor sentry's pace;  
The mist-like banners clasped the air,  
As clouds with clouds embrace.

But when the old cathedral bell  
Proclaimed the morning prayer,  
The white pavilions rose and fell  
On the alarmed air.

Down the broad valley fast and far  
The troubled army fled;  
Uprose the glorious morning-star,  
The ghastly host was dead.

I have read in the marvelous heart of man—  
That strange and mystic scroll—  
That an army of phantoms, vast and wan,  
Beleaguer the human soul.

Encamped beside Life's rushing stream,  
In fancy's misty light,  
Gigantic shapes and shadows gleam  
Portentous through the night.

Upon its midnight battle-ground  
The spectral camp is seen,  
And with a sorrowful, deep sound  
Flows the River of Life between.

No other voice nor sound is there,  
In the army of the grave;  
No other challenge breaks the air,  
But the rushing of Life's wave.

And when the solemn and deep church-bell  
Entreats the soul to pray,  
The midnight phantoms feel the spell,  
The shadows sweep away.

Down the broad Vale of Tears afar,  
The spectral camp is fled;  
Faith shineth as a morning-star—  
Our ghastly fears are dead.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

## IN AUTUMN

I see the sun grow old,  
Grow grey and old, and full of quiet, creep  
From the still slopes and chasmed ways of clouds  
That fill the frontiers of his place of sleep:  
Wan suns, that bleach the shadows cast  
On stubblefields all day with mist of gold,  
Where evenings—each one earlier than the last—  
From golden mist prepare their paler shrouds,  
As nightfall gathers stars with viewless hand,  
So death goes wide and gathers in the dusk:  
The sharp white breath of morning on the land  
Gleams whiter for the empty chestnut husks.

—John Helston.

Man is master of his fate, but he's a good-natured master

## Odd Visitors in Mines

After a colliery explosion at Llanbradach one of the rescue parties made a surprising discovery. Perched on a tub in the mine was a robin. Now, most colliers regard the presence of birds, particularly those with white plumage, about pits as a "token," and the "fire" which had occurred was, therefore, attributed to the intrusion of the perky little stranger.

Rats are not uncommon about a pit head, and some of them reach the depths beneath, occasionally with fatal haste. One, during the process of falling down a shaft, acquired such a momentum by the time it reached the bottom that when it struck a collier there was a loud report as of an explosion, and the man was knocked to the ground with great force.

In warm mines, too, mice are numerous. A few reach a new pit in the trusses of hay and bags of corn that are taken down it for the ponies, and these, notwithstanding the strangeness of their environment, multiply so rapidly that cats have to be installed in the stables. It might be supposed that they, at any rate, would not take at all kindly to the subterranean world; but they soon become used to their surroundings.

In one mine a fine pit tabby used to knock off with the men on Saturday, but, unlike them, she did not start again on Monday morning. She was always missing till Wednesday or Thursday, when she returned from the old and disused portions of the mine. A strike, however, plays far greater havoc with the mouse population of a pit than any number of cats, because the food of the ponies and of the men and boys is no longer available for the unfortunate little creatures.

When, by way of example, the Durham colliers joined in the great general strike last year, many of the pits in that county were overrun with mice; but for some time after work was resumed not one was seen.

More remarkable was a dog's intrusion into a South Wales pit, which has the reputation of being haunted.

The animal in question was seen prowling about the workings, and, as it seemed to vanish when an attempt was made to catch it, a number of colliers at once "downed tools" and went home. Some of them then consulted a local wise woman, telling her of the "vision" they had seen earlier in the day, whereupon she predicted a disaster. As a result more than 200 men refused to go down the following morning, and, though the manager did his utmost to induce them to resume work, they obstinately determined to remain idle.

And, what is more, it was not until three days later that all the men were at work again. There were two curious sequels to this incident. One, which took place about a week afterward, was the prosecution and conviction of the fortune-teller for causing the miners to absent themselves from work.

The other sequel happened much more recently, and was the discovery of a skeleton of a dog—doubtless that which had been seen by some of the miners—in the workings.

The most singular trespassers in the coal mines, perhaps, are workers from neighboring pits. A man or boy loses his way, and, when his lamp goes out, wanders in the pitchy darkness through the disused workings, ever listening for the sound of a pick, till he either sinks exhausted or gets in touch with humanity again.

A bloodhound was once taken down a pit to find a man who had disappeared, and in several cases lost miners have ultimately worked back to their starting point. Several years ago, for instance, a boy was lost in a Scotch colliery from Monday morning to Wednesday morning, notwithstanding that he was searched for systematically the whole time, and in the end, when almost exhausted, he came upon his father and uncle at the very place where he had left them.

Sometimes, however, miners become trespassers—only in a technical sense—through "striking" a road communicating with another pit, and following it up.—London Answers.

## PAPER MADE BY WASPS

Wasps are wonderful papermakers. They make real paper, too, just as truly as human papermakers.

A wasp flies to a flower and covers the front of his body with the dust of the blossom. This is moistened and mixed with the wax which is secreted on the surface of the wasp's body. Then the insect repairs to an old fence or other piece of weather worn wood that has a loose, fuzzy, fibrous surface.

The wasp rubs himself on this fibrous matter just as it did on the dust of the flower, and a layer of such matter adheres to the insect's body and becomes mingled with wax in the same way.

Then away goes the wasp to the nest which it is building, places itself just on the spot where it wants the layer of paper to lie and then works itself into a heap by a furious motion of the wings, so that the wax is moistened next to the body, when the paper drops off in the right place, where it may be adjusted properly and fastened.

The paper of the wasp is as much paper as the product of the paper mill.—Harper's Weekly.

I'd rather be a Could Be  
If I could not be an Are;  
For a Could Be is a May Be,  
With a chance of touching par.  
I'd rather be a Has Been  
Than a Might Have Been, by far;  
For a Might Have Been has never been,  
But a Has was once an Are.

—Cuban Times.

## Haven't Got Time

Opportunity tapped at a door,  
With a chance for the brother within;  
He rapped till his fingers were sore  
And muttered: "Come on, let me in.  
Here is something I know you can do,  
Here's a hill that I know you can climb."  
But the brother inside  
Very quickly replied:  
"Old fellow, I haven't got time."

Opportunity wandered along  
In search of a man who would rise.  
He said to the indolent throng:  
"Here's a chance for the fellow who tries."  
But each of them said with a smile,  
"I wish I could do it, but I'm very busy today,  
Very busy today  
And I'm sorry to say  
That really I haven't got time."

At last Opportunity came  
To a man who was burdened with cares,  
And said: "I now offer the same  
Opportunity that has been there.  
Here's a duty that ought to be done,  
It's a chance if you've got the time to take it."  
Said the man, with a grin,  
"Come along, pass it in!  
I'll either find time or I'll make it."

Of all the excuses there are  
By which this old world is accursed,  
This "haven't got time" is by far  
The poorest, the feeblest, the worst.  
A delusion it is, and a snare;  
If the habit is yours, you should shake it,  
For if you want to do  
What is offered to you  
You'll find time to do it, or make it.  
—Detroit Free Press.

## JOHANNES AGRICOLA IN MEDITATION

There's heaven above, and night by night  
I look right through its gorgeous roof;  
No suns and moons though e'er so bright  
Avail to stop me; splendour proof  
I keep the broods of stars aloof:  
For I intend to get to God,  
For 'tis to God I speed so fast.  
For in God's breast, my own abode,  
Those sho's of dazzling glory passed,  
I lay my spirit down at last.  
I lie where I have always lain,  
God smiles as He has always smiled;  
Ere suns and moons could wax and wane,  
Ere stars were thunder, girt, or piled  
The heavens, God thought on me His child.  
—Browning.

## NOCTURNE

Pale drifting pools of silver mist  
Lie on the dank and sullen land,  
While Jack-o'-lanterns, hand-in-hand,  
With fleeting shadows, turn and twist.  
Here, from the gauze-hung silent wood,  
Flits the shy bat on crooked wings;  
And some late-roving sedge-bird sings  
Along the marshland solitude.

Beyond the pallid drifting mist  
Rises the little Gothic town—  
Its lamps seem fireflies on a gown  
Of ever-deep'ning anethyst.

—Poetry Review.



















### Important Items in Every Home

Prevention is better than cure. Don't let your family take chances with their health this summer when a good Filter costs so little.



Doulton's Filters with the porcelain tubes are considered as the best of all filters by the British medical authorities. The 3-gallon size comes at \$13, 2-gallon at \$10, and 1-gallon at \$7.50.

Doulton's Filters with carbon blocks are good and require very little cleaning. The 2-gallon size comes at \$7.00, and the 1-gallon at only \$5.00.

### Washable and Unfading Bath Rugs

While this line is really intended for use in the bathroom, there is no reason why they should not be used in the bedroom, especially when used in conjunction with a light-colored Scotch-wool carpet or a light linoleum.

They are finished with pretty floral patterns, in colors, and are most serviceable and desirable.

Size—  
2 x 4 ft. are marked at only \$3.25  
2 1/2 x 4 1/2 ft. are marked at only \$4.00  
2 3/4 x 5 ft. are marked at only \$5.50

### Tuesday's Special

Between 9:30 a.m. and 12 noon; 7-Piece China Berry Sets at 50c

Good Service and  
Excellent Values

## Grass Rugs and Furniture, Sun Blinds Hammocks and Camp Furniture

Easy Terms Easily  
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### Quality Is Economy—It Satisfies

### New Style Baby Carriages for 1914 Are Now Ready



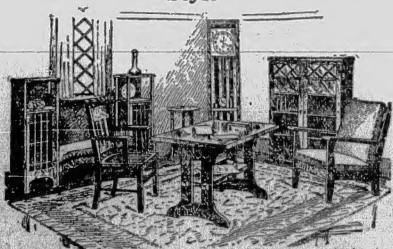
The Whitney Pullman Chaise is one of the most artistic and easy running baby carriages ever introduced. The adjustable, reclining back, mattress cushions and resilient springs afford luxurious comfort for baby. Whitney anti-friction wheel fastener, foot brake and adjustable legs are a few other features that will interest you. Price.....\$32.00

Another English Model, illustrated here, is handsomely finished, comfortable, strong and easy running. Price.....\$32.50

### 7-Piece China Berry Sets for 50c

Special for Tuesday between 9:30 a.m. and 12 noon.

### Art Craft and Modern Renderings of the Mission Style



Den and Library Furnishings

Fumed oak is the most popular material at the present time, and the style most in demand is the modernized "Mission" with its simple lines and pleasing proportions. Of course, we have other styles in stock, and will be pleased to have you inspect them.

Library Tables in fumed oak of the finest quality and built to stand a lifetime of constant service, range in price up to \$40 from only \$15.00

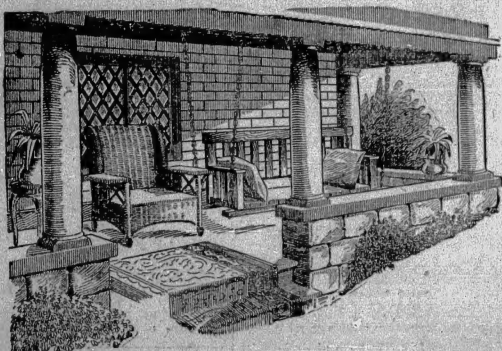
Morris Chairs in fumed oak start at \$55.00 each, and range down to \$18.00

Fumed Oak Arm Chairs, with leather seats, range up to \$55.00 each from only \$9.00

Magazine Stands at \$12.00 and \$9.00

Bookcases in many styles, Davenport, Settees, Footstools, Rugs and all other appropriate furnishings at easy prices.

### Grass Rugs, Furniture, Sun Blinds and Hammocks



### Ideal Rugs and Matting for Your Veranda

Dixie Rugs are closely woven, tough Rugs that will not spoil by the action of sun and rain. They come with plain centres and quite a variety of arts and crafts border designs. Every Rug has bound edges, and there's quite a variety of colors to select from.

Size 30x60 ins., at, each.....\$1.50  
Size 36x72 ins., at, each.....\$1.75  
Size 6x9 ft., at, each.....\$5.75  
Size 8x10 ft., at, each.....\$7.75  
Size 9x12 ft., at, each.....\$12.50

Dixie Matting, 27 inches wide, neat border designs. Per yd., only 65c  
Hof Fibre Matting comes in a nice assortment of colors and patterns. Width 36 inches. Per yard, up to 85c from.....50c

### Superior Grass Furniture Being Shown in Our Broughton Street Windows

Rocking Chairs come at, each.....\$6.75, \$6.25 and.....\$6.00.  
Child's Rocker at \$3.25, and an Easy Chair to match at.....\$2.75  
Settees come in two styles. Prices \$10.00 and.....\$9.50.  
Chairs with Extension Foot at only each.....\$6.50  
Couch Chairs in a very comfortable shape.....\$8.00

Arm Chairs come in several styles. Prices up to \$7.50 from only.....\$5.00  
Tables in various styles at \$7.50 and.....\$6.50  
Flower Stands, Stools, Wood Baskets, Music Stands, Work Tables, Waste Paper Baskets, with stand, Cake Stands and other useful pieces now in stock.

### Seldom Have We Had Such a Display of Dainty Lace Curtains

And very rarely have you had the opportunity to buy them at such low figures. It's impossible to describe the many artistic patterns and points of interest so prominent in this showing, but we will gladly show them to you if you will visit our second floor.

English and Scotch Lace Curtains in a new and varied range of pleasing styles. Some have single borders, while others have the double border finish, and you have your choice from white, ivory and cream tones. Prices range up to \$10.50 a pair from.....90c

Other Handsome Styles, such as the dainty Swiss productions, Irish point lace, etamine applique, filet, Brussels, and many hand-made Curtains that are rich in beauty. These high-grade Curtains range up to \$10 a pair from only.....\$8.50



### Fine Examples of Dining-Room Furniture in Noted Period Styles

Here's an Excellent Reproduction of Chippendale's Work



In Solid Mahogany Showing Beautiful Figure

Although the cuts are an exact reproduction of the various pieces, it is impossible to show all the fine details of construction and finish that place this suite in the front rank of the cabinet-maker's art.

Even a fine reproduction printed in colors on art paper would fail to do justice to the fine lines in the design, so we invite you to visit our third floor and inspect it.

Built entirely of selected mahogany, highly finished inside and out, built to stand hard wear for several generations, and shows refined taste in every detail. Price, complete with two arm chairs and six side chairs.....\$975.00

(Ten per cent discount for cash, or reasonable terms arranged.)

Another fine suite of 12 pieces comes in the Colonial style, and is built of beautifully figured Circassian walnut. Price.....\$800.00

### Fine Reproductions of Sheraton's Famous Bedroom Furniture



Built of richly figured gumwood, beautifully inlaid and finished in a most exacting manner, a manner, indeed, that does justice to the style represented.

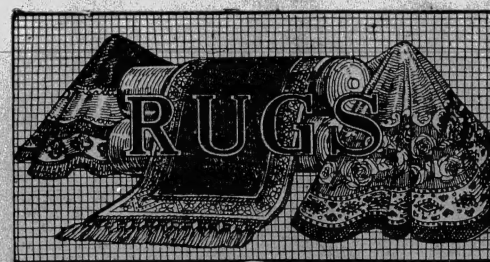
Sheraton lived in a period when cabinet-makers, following the heavily ornamented styles of the French and Italian craftsmen, erred on the side of over-elaboration. His ideal seems to have been to establish a standard for a purer, nobler taste in quiet elegance and dignified simplicity, and, although at his death he was termed a failure, he is now recognized as one of the world's greatest artists.

In the suite illustrated above, the beautiful figure and colors of the wood, the simple but artistic lines, artistic proportions, and the rich effect of the inlaying are features that will instantly command your interest.

The suite consists of Dresser, Chiffonier, Dressing Table, Bed, Somnoe, Cheval Mirror, Rocking Chair and Side Chair—a suite that will make a really beautiful room. Price complete only.....\$375.00

Another Sheraton Suite, consisting of bed, dresser, chiffonier, dressing table and writing table, is being shown in our Broughton Street window. These pieces are in beautifully figured mahogany, enriched with inlays. Price.....\$450.00

### A Wealth of Beauty in These Wilton and Axminster Rugs

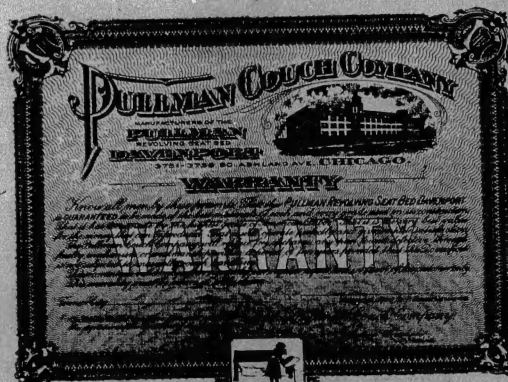


Even though your furniture is nice, it cannot be shown to good advantage without the necessary setting of a good rug. Here is a large and well-assorted stock calculated to appeal to the varying and discriminating tastes of housekeepers with large or small incomes.

You should see our room and hearth size Rugs in the Axminster and Wilton Weaves. They include some of the prettiest patterns and color combinations that you have ever seen.

All sizes are here, and you'll be pleasantly surprised with the moderate prices and our liberal terms.

### Weiler's Pullman Davenport Beds Are Backed by a Legal Guarantee



Here's a reduced facsimile of the legal guarantee that goes to the purchaser of every Pullman Davenport or Pullmanette.

This is an ironclad guarantee, backed up by a company whose reputation for quality is unquestioned, and when it is indorsed by the "Home-Maker Store," the purchaser is doubly sure of satisfaction.

Pullman Davenport beds are guaranteed for five years of night and day service.

Come in and see the display of these wonderful conveniences at an early date.

Pullman Davenport beds and Pullmanettes are ideal davenport beds with luxuriously upholstered seats that invite you to enjoy a real rest. When sleeping time comes along, only the slightest effort is needed to convert them into a bed that is as comfortable as any regular bed.

### Charming Effects in Inexpensive Drapery Materials



Something new is the most natural human wish in the world, especially at the close of a long Winter season.

Now that home renovating is in full swing, curtains and hangings in lighter weights and colorings than those which did such good service during the Winter will be needed, and our new stock of Washable Cretonnes, Printed Linens and Linen Taffetas should be brimful of interest for you.

Fruit, foliage, Autumnal, floral, Oriental and shadow effects are here in a pleasing assortment of color combinations. Why not call in and see them at an early date?

Weiler's Free Service includes advice on color schemes, styles, and any other problem relating to the furnishing and decorating of your home. Estimates furnished at your request.

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